

MASON'S

O.K. Sauce,
O.K. Pickles,
Mango Chutney,
Worcestershire Sauce,
Mustard Sauce,
Tomato Catsup.

[1074

Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857.

Registered as a Newspaper at the General Post Office in the United Kingdom.

ACCESSORIES

For MOTOR CARS, MOTOR CYCLES and MOTOR BOATS.
"GOODYEAR" and "DUNLOP" TYRES.
ALEX. ROSS & Co.,
4, Des Vœux Rd., H.K.
Tels. 97.

763

No. 18,553 號三十五百五十八萬一第 日八十月十九年巳丁 HONGKONG, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 2ND. 1917. 五禮拜 號二月一十年六國民華中 PRICE, $3 PER MONTH.

INTIMATIONS

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY

PORTLAND CEMENT.

In Casks 375 lbs. net.
In Bags 250 lbs. net.
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
General Managers.

784

BRITISH PILSENER BEER

ALLSOPP'S

BURTON-ON-TRENT.

SOLE AGENTS:

CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & Co.

15, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Telephone No. 75.

[13

NEW CARTRIDGES.

JUST ARRIVED.

FIRST-CLASS, DAMP PROOF, AMERICAN SPORTING CARTRIDGES:—12, 16, and 20 Bore, loaded with all sizes of Chilled Shot.

These Cartridges, made of the finest damp proof material, steel lined inside with brass casing 1¼" deep on the outside, are especially made to withstand the effects of damp climates and are second to none for reliability in the field.

We have also received a consignment of R.S.A. Air Rifles.

INSPECTION INVITED.

WM. SCHMIDT & Co.

[1165

A. LING & CO.,

19 QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

FURNITURE AND PHOTO GOODS STORE.

Photographic Goods of Every Description in Stock.

Developing, Printing and Enlarging.

Custom Marbles in Various Shades.

TELEPHONE 1219.

[535

PEAK TRAMWAY COMPANY LIMITED.

TIME-TABLE

WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m.	to	8.00 a.m.	Every	15 minutes
8.00 "	to	10.00 "	"	10 "
10.00 "	to	11.00 "	"	15 "
11.30 "	to	12.45 p.m.	"	15 "
12.45 p.m.	to	1.15 "	"	10 "
1.15 "	to	1.45 "	"	15 "
1.45 "	to	2.15 "	"	10 "
2.15 "	to	5.00 "	"	15 "
5.00 "	to	8.00 "	"	10 "

NIGHT CARS.

8.30 p.m. and 9.00 p.m., 9.30 to 11.00 p.m. Every Half-Hour.
11.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m. Every Quarter-Hour.

SUNDAYS.

7.30 a.m.				
8.00 "	to	10.30 a.m.	Every	15 minutes
10.30 "	to	11.00 "	"	10 "
11.30 "	to	12.00 noon	"	15 "
12.00 noon	to	1.00 p.m.	"	10 "
1.00 p.m.	to	5.30 "	"	15 "
5.30 "	to	6.00 "	"	10 "
6.00 "	to	6.30 "	"	15 "
6.30 "	to	8.00 "	"	10 "

NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.

SATURDAYS.

Extra Car at 12 Midnight.

SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the Company's Office Alexandra Buildings, Des Vœux Road Central.

Season and punch tickets available for all cars not already full running at the times stated in the Company's time-tables, but not for special cars, can be obtained on application at the Company's office. No season ticket will be issued until payment therefor has been made in Bank Notes or by Cheque or Compradore Order representing Bank Notes.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.

469

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

TIME-TABLE.

On and after WEDNESDAY, 31st OCTOBER, 1917, until further Notice.

DOWN TRAINS.

Stations	No. 3 Through Express. a.m.	No. 5 Local. a.m.	No. 7 Through Slow. a.m.	No. 9 Local. a.m.	No. 11 Through Express. p.m.	No. 13 Through Express. p.m.	No. 15 Local. p.m.	No. 17 Local. p.m.	No. 19 Local. p.m.
CANTON (Tai Sha Tau) dep.	7.35		8.35		12.25	4.10			
SHEK LUNG .. dep.	8.40		11.16		1.40	5.15			
Shum Chun .. dep.	10.25	6.05	4.30	11.46	3.39	7.10	5.30	6.25	6.00
Sheung Shui .. dep.	—	8.12	4.57	11.53	—	—	5.37	6.31	6.07
Fanling .. dep.	—	8.16	4.41	11.56	—	—	5.40	6.34	6.11
Taipo Market .. dep.	—	8.25	4.53	12.05	—	—	5.49	6.43	6.18
Taipo .. dep.	—	8.28	4.56	12.11	—	—	5.53	6.45	6.21
Shatin .. dep.	—	8.44	5.12	12.24	—	—	6.04	—	—
Yaumati .. dep.	—	8.56	5.23	12.35	—	—	6.15	—	—
Hung Hom .. dep.	—	9.02	5.33	12.43	—	—	6.20	—	—
KOWLOON .. arr.	11.05	9.05	5.35	12.45	4.00	7.50	6.23	7.10	6.45

Sats. and Suns only. Sats., Suns and Public Holidays excepted. Sats., Suns and Public Holidays only.

UP TRAINS.

Stations	No. 4 Local. a.m.	*No. 6 Through Express. a.m.	No. 8 Through Slow. a.m.	No. 10 Local. a.m.	No. 12 Through Express. p.m.	No. 14 Local. p.m.	No. 16 Local. p.m.	*No. 20 Through Express. p.m.	No. 22 Local. p.m.	No. 24 Local. p.m.
Last Ferry leave H.K.	6.55	7.55	9.15	10.15	11.55	1.15	1.55	3.15	5.05	4.25
KOWLOON dep.	6.50	8.05	9.20	10.23	12.30	1.23	1.43	3.20	5.12	4.35
Hung Hom .. dep.	6.54	—	9.36	10.33	—	1.32	1.52	—	5.22	4.51
Yaumati dep.	7.00	—	9.43	10.40	—	1.38	1.58	—	5.27	4.59
Shatin dep.	7.12	—	9.56	10.52	—	1.49	2.09	—	5.38	5.11
Taipo dep.	7.23	*	10.06	11.04	—	2.01	2.21	*	5.50	5.24
Taipo Market dep.	7.27	—	10.10	11.08	—	2.05	2.25	—	5.55	5.29
Fanling dep.	7.37	—	10.23	11.17	—	2.14	2.34	—	6.04	5.38
Sheung Shui dep.	7.40	—	10.26	11.20	—	2.18	2.37	—	6.07	5.38
Shum Chun arr.	7.45	—	—	11.25	—	2.23	2.41	—	6.12	5.43
dep.	—	8.50	11.00	—	12.55	—	—	4.10	—	—
SHEK LUNG dep.	—	10.35	3.10	—	2.31	—	—	6.05	—	—
CANTON, (Tai Sha Tau) .. arr.	—	11.45	5.24	—	5.40	—	—	7.15	—	—

Weds. and Sats. only. Weds. and Sats. Excepted. Sats., Suns and Public Holidays excepted. Sats., Suns and Public Holidays only. Saturdays and Sundays only.

* Will stop at Taipo and Sheung Shui to allow First-Class Passengers to alight, on Notice being given to the guard.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.

The Railway Administration do not guarantee that the ferries mentioned in this table will connect with the trains as shown.

SHA TAU KOK BRANCH.

		a.m.	a.m.	p.m.			a.m.	p.m.	p.m.
Fanling	dep.	8.20	11.25	2.50	Shatankok	dep.	10.00	1.20	7.00
Shatankok	arr.	9.15	12.20	3.50	Fanling	arr.	11.00	2.20	8.00

[782

MITSUBISHI

DOCKYARD AND ENGINE WORKS.

LA., A.B.C., WESTERN UNION, ENGINEERING AND BENTLEY CODES USED.

Builders and Repairers of Ships, Engines and Boilers, and Electrical Engineers, Manufacturers of Contraflo Condensers, Stone's Manganese Bronze Castings, Parson's Steam Turbines and Turbo-Alternators, &c., &c.

NAGASAKI.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:—"DOCK," NAGASAKI.
GRAVING DOCKS AND PATENT SLIP.

	Dock No. 1	Dock No. 2	Dock No. 3
Length on Keel Blocks	510 feet	350	714 feet.
Width of Entrance on bottom	77 "	53	88 "
Water on Blocks at Spring Tide	26 "	24	44 "

PATENT SLIP—Capable of lifting vessels up to 1,000 tons gross.
Two Floating Cranes of 60 and 30 tons each, besides 150 tons Giant Cranes.

KOBE.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:—"DOCK," KOBE.
FLOATING DOCKS.

	No. 1	No. 2.	
Lifting Power	7,000 tons.		12,100 tons.
Max. Length of Ship taken in	430 feet.	"	550 feet.
Max. Breadth of Ship taken in	56 "	"	66 "
Max. Draft of Ship taken in	22 "	"	26 "

HIKOSHIMA (Near Shimonoseki).
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:—"DOCK," SHIMONOSEKI.
GRAVING DOCK.

Length on Keel Blocks	383 feet 0 inch.
Breadth at Entrance on bottom	56 " 0 "
Depth of Water on Blocks at Spring Tide	25 " 7 "

Floating Crane capable of lifting 20 tons weight.

THE NAGASAKI, KOBE AND HIKOSHIMA DOCKYARDS are closely connected with each other, enabling them to co-operate in the prompt execution of work and to suit the convenience of customers.

Any Orders will be promptly attended to and Estimates sent on application.

717

KAIPING COAL

FOR ALL INDUSTRIAL AND HOUSEHOLD PURPOSES

FOUNDRY AND SMELTING COKE

FIREBRICK AND FIRECLAY

FOR ALL INFORMATION APPLY TO
DODWELL & CO., LTD., QUEEN'S BUILDINGS HONGKONG, OR
KAILAN MINING ADMINISTRATION,
TIENTSIN, NORTH CHINA.

31

THE LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

Established 1836. Incorporated in Great Britain.
Total Assets exceed £14,000,000.

FIRE, LIFE, MARINE, MOTOR CAR, PLATE GLASS, FIDELITY, GUARANTEE AND LOSS OF PROFITS INSURANCE.

HONGKONG BRANCH, 4, Des Vœux Road Central, Tel. No. 209.

JOHN DE B. LANCASTER, Acting Local Manager.

[783

COMPANIA GENERAL DE TABACOS DE FILIPINAS

"La Flor de la Isabela."

CIGARS OF QUALITY FROM MANILA.

PIGTAILS. VEGUEROS ESPECIALES. FAVORITOS J. DOTRES. ESPECIALES TABACALERA.

VEGUEROS FINOS.

TRY THEM. Satisfaction Guaranteed.

On Sale at all the Leading Tobacconists. BOTELHO BROS., AGENTS.

946]

WM. STEWART & CO.

TIMBER MERCHANTS, MEASURERS AND TIMBER EXPERTS.
ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

IMPORTERS of Teak, Philippine Hardwoods, Oregon Pine and Japanese Oak in Logs and Planks.

Teak and Hardwood supplied Machine Sawn to any Dimensions.

Prices and Samples, on application.

Telegrams—Rosewood. Telephone No. 1463. P. O. Box No. 689.

[827

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

U.S. MAIL LINE.

OPERATING THE NEW FIRST-CLASS STEAMERS
"ECUADOR," "VENEZUELA" AND "COLOMBIA,"
14,000 tons each.
HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO,
VIA SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU.
THE SUNSHINE BELT.
THE MOST COMFORTABLE ROUTE TO AMERICA AND EUROPE.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG at Noon.

S.S.	"VENEZUELA"	Nov. 7th.
S.S.	"ECUADOR"	Dec. 4th.
S.S.	"COLOMBIA"	Dec. 31st.

These Steamers have the most modern equipment including Overhead Electric Fans and Electric Lighting. ALL LOWER BERTHS and large comfortable staterooms (all single and two berths only).

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our first consideration.

Special care is given to the Cuisine, and the attendance on passengers cannot be surpassed.

Tickets are interchangeable with the TOYO KISEN KAISHA and the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LTD.

For further information, rates, literature, schedules, etc., apply to COMPANY'S OFFICE in Alexandra Buildings, Chater Road.

Telephone 141. 88

G. R.

NOTICE

ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the CENTRAL POLICE STATION between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.

Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers.

All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916.

Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations.

The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding $50

[58

G. R.

HONGKONG GOVERNMENT 6% WAR LOAN OF 1916.

COUPON No. 2,

Payable 1st November, 1917.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that as the DEFINITIVE BONDS have not yet arrived from England, the Payment of the Dividend due on 1st November, 1917, will be made by a Provisional Coupon. Scrip Certificates should be presented at the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, Hongkong, on 1st November, 1917, when the Relative Provisional Coupon will be issued.

E. D. C. WOLFE,
Colonial Treasurer.

Hongkong, 26th October, 1917. [1208

JUST RECEIVED:
FURTHER SUPPLY OF
FLOWER AND VEGETABLE
SEEDS.
GRAÇA & CO.,
No 4, WYNDHAM STREET,
Hongkong.

792

ANNUAL SALE.

A Rare Opportunity for Securing Genera Bargains at Enormous Reduction in Price.

MR. D. CHELLARAM offers his entire Stock-in-Trade of Oriental Silks, Fancy, Corded and Brocaded-Crepes, Satin, Silk Sweaters, Fur Scarfs, Silk Wrappers, Evening Cloaks, Gold Jewellery and Curios of all kinds at Greatly Reduced Prices for a few days only.

Those who desire to buy Xmas and New Year Presents will find this an unique opportunity for Securing Rare Articles at Bargain Prices.

D. CHELLARAM,
SILK, JEWELLERY AND DRAPERY STORE
38-40, Queen's Road, Central,
HONGKONG.

[1221

VEGETABLE AND FLOWER SEEDS.

FRESH CROP of 1917 having been just collected orders solicited for Autumn or early Spring sowing.

List will be mailed free on application.

THE YOKOHAMA NURSERY Co., LTD.,
P.O. Box 72,
YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

[1108

ON SALE.

BOUND VOLUMES of the *HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS*, JANUARY to JUNE, 1917.

With INDEX, Price $7.50.

On Sale at the HONGKONG DAILY PRESS Office.

HOTELS

THE HONGKONG HOTEL AND GRILL ROOM.

J. H. TAGGART
Manager.

[14

KING EDWARD HOTEL.

CENTRAL LOCATION.

ELECTRIC LIFTS AND LIGHTING
TELEPHONES ON EACH FLOOR.
HOTEL LAUNCH MEETS ALL STEAMERS
Telephone: No. 278.
Tel. Address: "VICTORIA."

J. WITCHELL
Manager.

[22

PEAK HOTEL.

1,400 FEET ABOVE SEA LEVEL.

FIRST-CLASS RESIDENTIAL and TOURIST HOTEL. Unrivalled for Comfort, Health and Convenience. Telephones in every Room, prompt connection maintained by six lines to Central.

Fifteen minutes from Principal Landing Stage. Moderate Tariff and Excellent Cuisine. Roof Garden, and Social Rooms. European Runner meets Steamers.

P. O. PEUSTER,
Manager.

[139

THE VICTORIA HOTEL CANTON.

Situated on the British Concession, Shameen.
The only European Hotel in Canton.
Guides and Chairs provided.
Every information and special attention given to Tourists.
Reasonable Rates.
Under the personal Management of Mr. and Mrs. GEO. B. BYLES.

[795

MITSUBISHI GOSHI KWAISHA
(MITSUBISHI CO.)
COAL DEPARTMENT.

SOLE PROPRIETORS OF
TAKASHIMA, OCHI, MUTAKE
KISHIDAKE, YOSHINOTANI, HOJO
NAMAZUTA, SAYO, KANADA
SHINNEW, KAMIYAMADA, RIBAI
AND OYUBARI COLLIERIES.
AGENT FOR SAKITO COAL.

HEAD OFFICE:—
MARUNOUCHI, TOKYO

BRANCH OFFICES:—NAGASAKI, MOJI KARATSU, WAKAMATSU, OTARU, MURORAN, HAKODATE, KOBE, OSAKA, KURE, TOKYO, YOKOHAMA, NAGOYA, TSURUGA, VLADIVOSTOCK, HANKOW, PEKING, DAIREN, TAIPEH, LONDON, NEW YORK, SHANGHAI, HONGKONG, HAIPHONG, CANTON AND SINGAPORE.

Cable Address:—"IWASAKI."
Codes:—A1, A.B.C. 5th Ed., Western Union, and Bentley's.

Agencies:—
CHINKIANG—MESSRS. GRAHAME & Co.
MANILA—MESSRS. MACONDRAY & Co.
SINGAPORE—MESSRS. BORNEO & Co., LTD.
GLASGOW—MESSRS. A. R. BROWN MCFARLANE & Co., LTD.
For Particulars, apply to—
S. KAWATE, Manager,
No. 2, Pedder Street Hongkong.

[568

FRENCH LESSONS

G. MOUSSION

15 MORRISON HILL ROAD

365

VICTROLA

20% Discount allowed for cash with order.



A Living source of pleasure for everybody every day.

MOUTRIE'S

EXCLUSIVE AGENTS. [98-5



SHAPE 25

EVENING DRESS ESSENTIALS

COLLARS..

TIES.....

SHIRTS....

VESTS.....

SOCKS.....

MUFFLERS

GLOVES....

EVERYTHING OF THE NEWEST AND IN THE BEST TASTE.

MACKINTOSH

& CO., LTD.,

Men's Wear Specialists,

16, DES VŒUX ROAD. Telephone 29.

[183

LATEST PARISIAN FASHIONS.

MADAME FLINT has just returned from Paris with a Grand Selection of Evening and Day Gowns, Opera Cloaks, Millinery, Furs, White and Coloured Kid Gloves, etc., also Serge Afternoon Gowns and Costumes in the latest Models at the most reasonable Prices, which will be on Shown on

MONDAY, 5TH NOVEMBER.

MADAME FLINT begs respectfully to announce that she has secured the exclusive right from several Parisian Houses, including the MAISON BLUM, to supply her *only* with their latest creations from the 1st July, 1917, and that she has also engaged the services of Mdlle. ROQUE, Première Coupeute, late of the MAISON BLUM, who will undertake the management of the Dressmaking Department.

MADAME FLINT respectfully thanks her Clientèle for past favours, and solicits their continued patronage, and also invites the Ladies of Hongkong to inspect the New Goods in her Showrooms, as the Best Models are not displayed in the Windows.

[1917

Cable Address: "KAWAIKITA" A1. Code, A. B. C. 5th Edition, Private Codes.

K. KAWAI. Metal Import and Export Merchant.

Andojimachi, 4-chome, No. 29, OSAKA, JAPAN.

Item 1.	Japanese Made Galvanised Flat Sheets, 3' x 6', 30 Guage, "MOON-STAR" Brand, at Y4.00 per sheet F. O. B. Kobe.	Item 10.	Japanese Galvanised Corrugated Sheets, 8/3", 30 Guage, Same price as above.
Item 2.	American Galvanised Flat Sheets, 3' x 6', 30 Guage, "APOLLO" Brand, at Y4.00 per sheet F. O. B. Kobe.	Item 11.	Japanese Galvanised Corrugated Sheets, 8/3", 28 Guage, 6', 7', 8', Same price as above.
Item 3.	Japanese Galvanised Flat Sheets 3' x 6', 23 Guage, at Y52.00 per picul F. O. B. Kobe.	Item 12.	English Galvanised Corrugated Sheets 8/3", 28 Guage, 6', 7', 8', Same price as above.
Item 4.	American Galvanised Flat Sheets; 3' x 6', about 5 cwt. and 40 sheets per case, 28 Guage, at Y50.00 per picul F. O. B. Kobe.	Item 13.	American Galvanised Corrugated Sheets, 8/3", 28 Guage, 6', 7', 8', Same price as above.
Item 5.	Japanese Galvanised Flat Sheets, 26 Guage, Weight about 13½ lbs., at Y50.00 per picul F. O. B. Kobe.	Item 14.	Japanese Galvanised Corrugated Sheets, 8/3", 26 Guage, 6', 7', 8', Same price as above.
Item 6.	American Galvanised Flat Sheets, 26 Guage, Weight about 16 lbs., at Y40.00 per picul F. O. B. Kobe.	Item 15.	American Galvanised Corrugated Sheets, 8/3", 26 Guage, 6', 7', 8', at Y49.00 per picul F. O. B. Kobe.
Item 7.	English Galvanised Flat Sheets, 24 Guage, Weight about 18½ lbs., at Y48.00 per picul F. O. B. Kobe.	Item 16.	English Galvanised Corrugated Sheets, 8/3", 24 Guage, Same price as above.
Item 9.	Japanese Galvanised Corrugated Sheets, 8/3", packed in skeleton case of about 5 cwt., 30 Guage, Length: 6' 7' 8' Number ——— per case, of sheets: 67, 57, 52, 6', at Y3.00, 7', at Y3.50, 8', at Y4.00 per sheet F. O. B. Kobe.	Item 17.	American Galvanised Corrugated Sheets, 8/3", 24 Guage, at Y47.00 per picul F. O. B. Kobe.
		Item 18.	American Tinplates, 170 lbs, 20" x 14" x 224 sheets in case at Y105.00 per case F. O. B. Kobe.
		Item 19.	American Tinplates, 160 lbs., 20" x 14" x 224 sheets in case at Y102 per case F. O. B. Kobe.
		Item 20.	American Tinplates, 100 lbs, 20" x 14" x 112 sheets in case, at Y53 00 per case F. O. B. Kobe.

REMARKS:—The above prices are without engagement. Shipments made promptly.

[1218

TOBOLSK.

LITTLE BETTER THAN A LIVING TOMB.

[BY HARRY DE WINDT.]

I have twice been deputed by the late Imperial Russian Government to inspect the prisons of Siberia, and there are therefore few penal establishments throughout that vast territory with which I am unacquainted. My reports were generally favourable regarding the condition and treatment of criminal convicts, who were often better off than the political exiles, especially those banished to some remote Arctic village. Thus, during my land journey from Paris to New York I came upon one of these ice-bound settlements containing fourteen politicals (of both sexes) who were herded in miserable mud huts, and subsisted solely on fish which they caught in summer and consumed during the winter in a putrid condition, owing to lack of salt as a preservative. Some of these people had travelled for nearly two years from Petrograd before reaching this hopeless haven (shown on the maps as Srednikolymsk), and it took me over five months to accomplish the same journey of about 6,000 miles, although provided by the Government with numberless horses, dogs, and reindeer. Every exile here was suffering either from scurvy, leprosy, paralysis, or a local form of nervous disease which generally precedes the sufferer's suicide. Five had become insane owing to the inhuman and appalling conditions of life in this Arctic "Inferno," which is bereft of sunshine for nearly half the year, and where a total absence of the common necessaries and even decencies of civilisation had so degraded these unhappy beings that they less resembled fellow-creatures than beasts of the field. And yet those of that little band of martyrs who had retained their reason declared that the physical agony which they endured was as nothing compared to the torture caused by the incessant and hopeless monotony of their existence.

I mention this in order to show that the mental stagnation of Siberian exiles is (to an educated mind) infinitely harder to bear than the severest form of bodily suffering. And the former is just as prevalent amongst Siberian exiles near the European frontier as amongst those who have been consigned to the snowy wastes of frozen Asia. Take, for instance, Tobolsk, the city to which the ex-Tsar and Tsaritsa have just been relegated, and which, being only 1,600 miles from Moscow, is an agreeable centre of life and gaiety as compared to Sredni-kolymsk. Yet I can vividly recall the intolerable sense of depression from which I suffered when compelled to remain there for only a few days, and the feeling of unutterable relief which, even after that brief detention, accompanied my departure. For to anyone easily impressed by gay or gloomy surroundings Tobolsk is neither more nor less than a living tomb, and Tomsk, and Irkutsk, although far further east, are much more desirable places of residence.

Tobolsk is the ancient capital of Siberia, and contains 30,000 inhabitants, largely composed, before the war, of Germans engaged in the leather and tallow trades. It has been stated that the ex-Tsar is being conveyed to his place of exile "by special train from Russia," which can hardly be correct, seeing that Tobolsk can only be reached by river. I had to travel there for five days from Moscow *vid* Nijni-Novgorod, up the River Volga to Perm, thence across the Ural Mountains by rail to Ziumen, and down the Irtysh River. The province of which Tobolsk is chief town is eight times the size of Great Britain, and is sparsely peopled by Russians, Tartars, and fur-clad Ostiaks and Samoyedes, yet it was once of considerable commercial importance, which, owing to the Trans-Siberian Railway, has now greatly decreased. On approaching it from the river and viewed from a distance Tobolsk presents an imposing, and picturesque appearance, which is quickly dispelled on closer acquaintance, for the place then assumes a lifeless appearance which sinks into the soul. There is an upper and a lower town, the former being the citadel, which consists of a cluster of white-washed buildings overlooking the river from the summit of a precipitous limestone cliff. It is approached by a steep carriage drive, and here the ex-imperial family will probably reside, for the citadel comprises the Governor's palace, Government offices, and a golden-domed cathedral, whence there is a fine view of the river and crescent-shaped city, which chiefly consists of drab-coloured, weather-bleached wooden buildings in various stages of decay. Neither they nor the streets are kept in decent repair, and as the latter are paved with rough planks which have rotted away in places it is somewhat risky to drive after dark, for the town is but dimly lit. The constant clatter of traffic along these wooden thoroughfares becomes maddening after a time, for it resembles the incessant rolling of thousands of drums, and is generally prolonged far into the night. The best hotel was old, dirty, and comfortless, and permeated, like many of the streets, with an odour of sewage, for the draining here is of a very primitive description. There was a theatre (generally closed) and a so-called *café chantant*, which was unpleasantly suggestive of some low-class dive in New York or San Francisco. Amusements there were none, by day or night, except the arrival or departure of a river steamer, which appeared to afford the inhabitants their only relaxation. Some of the shops were fairly good, especially those for the sale of antique jewellery and silver, where sleevelinks, scarfpins, and other articles fashioned in the shape of a bell were constantly offered me. For Tobolsk is as proud of its bell as Lucerne of its lions or Berne of bears —"the Bell of Ouglitch," which for tolling the signal for an insurrection was banished here by a Tsar of the sixteenth century. In the Dark Ages Siberian exiles were deprived of their nostrils by means of red-hot pincers, but this being obviously impossible in the case of the metal offender, its suspenders were publicly removed in the presence of the Tsar and a huge concourse of people, and this unique exile has now found a resting-place in the local museum.

Tobolsk presents at all seasons of the year a drab and desolate aspect, especially in summer, when the only trace of greenery is a public garden composed of stunted birch and cedar trees, dusty shrubs, and scentless flowers intersected by weedy paths ankle deep in wet weather. A dilapidated and deserted band-stand occupies the centre, and near it is a stone obelisk with the inscription "To Yermak," the dauntless warrior who with a handful of Cossacks captured Western Siberia three centuries ago from a formidable Tartar force. The prison here is the most dismal-looking structure, inside and out, which I have ever beheld, yet it is well in keeping with its mournful surroundings. This, in short, is a city of the dead in more ways than one, for Tobolsk has the highest death-rate of any town in Siberia, a fact partly attributable to defective drainage and partly to the extensive and stagnant marshes by which it is surrounded, and which are a fruitful source of every malarial disease. Look down from the citadel on a summer evening, and the town below you is invariably concealed by a lake of dense, fever-laden mist which has crept in at sunset from the neighbouring swamp. Summer is a season of dull grey skies, incessant rain, and swarms of mosquitoes; winter of intense cold combined with damp, a climatic combination unknown in other parts of Siberia, which elsewhere is invariably sunlit, dry, and bracing. Political exiles have told me that they would rather serve a five years' sentence in the depths of Russia, Asia than reside here in comparative freedom for six months, although it is so much nearer Europe.

(*Continued at foot of next Column.*)

THE EX-TSAR IN EXILE.

DAILY LIFE AT TOBOLSK.

The ex-Imperial family, while awaiting the completion of the arrangements for their installation in the Governor's palace, remained for five days on board the steamer which conveyed them from the railway terminus to Tobolsk. For five days the steamer remained at anchor in mid-stream, only approaching the shore to enable the ex-Tsar and his family to walk along the river bank. These walks always took place at a distance of some miles from the town. The ex-Tsaritsa rarely left the vessel, and both she and the ex-Cesarevitch suffered much.

On the morning of August 26th the party was transferred to the Governor's palace. The ex-Tsar went on foot with his son and three of his daughters, while the Tsaritsa followed in a carriage, accompanied by her eldest daughter, the Grand Duchess Olga. The party was escorted by a detachment of soldiers who had accompanied them from Tsarskoe Selo. The detachment was composed of soldiers who had been to the front and received the Cross of St. George. At midday on the same day the Prior of the Church of the Annunciation came and blessed the house.

The party occupy the first floor of the Governor's palace, consisting of 14 rooms. One is reserved for the ex-Tsar, one for his son, one for the ex-Tsaritsa, and two for her daughters. One serves as a dining room, another as a reception room, while the remaining rooms are utilized by the members of the suite and the servants. The building is entirely surrounded by a fence which screens it from the view of the neighbouring dwelling-houses.

The daily life of the family is the same as at Tsarskoe Selo. At 10 a.m. breakfast is served, at 1 o'clock luncheon, at 6 p.m. dinner. Only the ex-Tsar and his wife are under detention. The children are in the charge of their mother, who is responsible for their religious instruction.

COUNT LUXBURG'S CABLES.

The following are the English translations of the German text of the official telegrams sent by Count Luxburg, German *Chargé d'Affaires* at Buenos Aires, to the connivance of the Swedish Legation at Buenos Aires and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs at Stockholm:—

"May 19th, 1917, No. 32.—This Government has now released the German and Austrian ships in which hitherto a guard has been placed. In consequence of the settlement of the Monte (Protegido) case there has been a great change in public feeling. The Government will in future only clear Argentine ships as far as Las Palmas. [Las Palmas is one of the Canary Islands and is the last neutral touching place on the ordinary ocean route between South America and north-western Europe. It belongs to Spain.] Guazo, January 31st (meaning which sailed on January 31st), 300 tons, which are now nearing Bordeaux, with a view to changing flags, may be spared if possible, or else sunk without a trace being left (*spurlos versenkt*).—LUXBURG.

"The second message reads:—

"July 3rd, 1917, No. 59.—I learn from a reliable source that the Acting Minister of Foreign Affairs, who is a notorious ass and Anglophile, declared in secret session of the Senate that Argentina would demand from Berlin a promise not to sink more Argentine ships. If not agreed to relations would be broken off. I recommend refusal, or, if necessary, calling in the mediation of Spain.—LUXBURG.

"The third message reads:—

"July 9th, 1917, No. 64.—Without showing any tendency to make concessions postpone reply to Argentine Note until receipt of further reports. Change of Ministry probable. As regards Argentine steamers, I recommend either compelling them to turn back, sinking them without leaving any trace, or letting them through. They are all quite small.—LUXBURG."

EVACUATION OF RIGA.

IMPORTANCE OF THE TOWN.

[BY THE "DAILY TELEGRAPH'S PETROGRAD CORRESPONDENT."]

With Russia in her present incalculable state it would be more than ever idle to speculate on the military consequence of the evacuation of Riga. The importance of the loss of the town and the Dvina line on that sector of the front is, of course, not to be denied; but, on the other hand, it is always possible that this blow, threatening, as it does, the safety of Petrograd, may at last bring the demoralised sections of the Russian army and working-classes to their senses, and in the end prove something like a blessing in disguise. The collapse of the Galician front was, it appears, too distant an event to make the necessary impression on the politically intoxicated proletariate of the capital, but perhaps this nearer menace will compel them to realise that by encouraging anarchy and disorganisation they are sinning most grievously of all against themselves, and that they will be the first to suffer should the defences of the northern front crumble to pieces.

Much will naturally depend upon what now happens at sea. In *matériel* the Russian fleet is so strong that in normal conditions the Germans could not tackle it without risking very serious losses. But, unfortunately, all we know about the spirit of its *personnel* is distinctly discouraging. Should the Germans succeed in making themselves masters of the Gulf of Riga before the navigation is stopped for the winter, the problem of maintaining and supplying their army for an advance against Petrograd would be greatly simplified by water transport. Till next spring, however, they would not have a very long benefit from this advantage, for Riga is closed to navigation by ice from December to March, the average period of the stoppage of water traffic to the town being 127 days. The one unquestionable gain the Germans will derive from their success will be that of having comfortable town quarters in which to cheer their army against the terrors of another winter campaign. This was the bait which was persistently held out to the German troops during the attack on the Riga section in the second half of 1915. Their officers pointed to the town and cried, "If you take Riga you will pass the winter in comfort, but if you stay here it will mean perpetual cold and misery." The possession of this winter base will undoubtedly have a favourable effect on the *morale* of the German troops.

THE CAMPAIGN OF 1915.

It was on August 1st, 1915, that the Germans captured Mitau, and thus came into the immediate neighbourhood of Riga. A fortnight later they tried combined land and water operations against the Livonian capital, but the barges with which they attempted to land troops near Penau were all sunk, and they suffered such heavy losses in warships that their fleet has not since that time seriously disputed the Russian mastery of the Gulf of Riga. The threat to the town was, however, so immediate that the Russian Government decided to evacuate that very considerable portion of its industry which served the purposes of the war. This important task was at first entrusted to the notorious General Kourloff, to whose negligence many people ascribe the assassination of Stolypin, and who eventually became the chief executant of Protopopoff's suicidal policy. He was subsequently accused in the Duma of having arranged the evacuation in such a way that the factories where food was canned were to be moved first, while those which were making munitions and articles of army equipment were to be left to the last. When General Polivanoff, who had succeeded General Sukhomlinoff as Minister for War, discovered what was going on he replaced Kourloff by another officer, and the vast undertaking was eventually carried out. Thousands of wagon loads of machinery and tens of thousands of workmen were transported to places in the interior of Russia, and the Germans will find little but the empty shells of factories to assist them in the manufacture of munitions. Among those buildings is one which was erected at great speed during the spring of 1915 for a large extension of the work of the Russian General Electrical Company. It had just been got ready for the reception of its machinery when the evacuation was ordered. Simultaneously with the factory staffs, all the rest of the civilian population who could afford to do so left Riga, most of them flocking to Petrograd and aggravating the terrible congestion which already existed there. After the failure of the repeated German attempts against the Dvina line in the autumn of 1915, a considerable proportion of these refugees trickled back to their homes, but the population, of course, remained far below the level of between five and six hundred thousand which it had reached before the war.

During last year very little was heard of military operations in the Riga neighbourhood, but that does not mean that nothing happened there. The fact is that this sector of the front was last summer the scene of one of the bloodiest battles in the war. It was only referred to very briefly in a couple of Russian *communiqués*, which recorded that some lines of trenches had been taken from the enemy opposite the town. As a matter of fact, our Allies succeeded in advancing their line a few miles on a short sector. The price they had to pay for this success was, however, so high that it could not be followed up. It is said that in this engagement, which lasted three or four days and yielded no fruits on the other portions of the front involved, the Russians lost 30,000 in killed alone. General Kuropatkin, who had been responsible for this expensive failure, was at once relieved from his command.

The Germans will, no doubt, soon make themselves quite at home in Riga, and will not be so coldly received as they would be in a genuinely Russian town. About half of the population are people of German blood and speech, and a good many of them have always been of more than doubtful loyalty to Russia. Those who openly displayed their pro-German sympathies in the early stages of the war, among them several Lutheran pastors, were long ago removed to Siberia and other places, where they would have less chance of doing harm; but undoubtedly many remain, who would be only too glad to transfer their allegiance from Petrograd to Berlin. The other half of the population is made up in about equal proportions by Russians and Letts.

(*Continued at foot of next column.*)

POPULATION OF RIGA.

In its external aspects Riga much more resembles a German than a Russian town. This is not unnatural, for it was founded, in 1158, by a party of Bremen merchants, and for a considerable part, of its history it was under the sway of the Teutonic order and the influence of the Hanseatic League. It is from the traders who settled in the town in those days that its present Teuton inhabitants are mainly descended, though the inflow of German blood has gone on pretty steadily ever since. Before the war actual Germans subjects formed much the largest contingent among the 5,000 foreigners who lived in Riga, and they had a great part of its trade in their hands. Most of the shops bear signboards in the German language. Indeed, it was only in the second half of last century that the Government attempted to introduce Russian as the official language in the Baltic provinces, though Riga had belonged to the Tsars since the days of Peter the Great, who won it as one of the prizes of his victory at Poltava.

It is, however, quite a mistake to suppose that the population of the Baltic provinces as a whole is German either in blood or sympathies. The fact is that the German element in these provinces is only some seven or eight per cent. of the population, and is almost entirely confined to the towns. Outside their walls the only Germans to be found are the great land-owners, the so-called "Baltic barons," who are the descendants of the Teutonic knights. This section of society is, it is true, also tainted with disloyalty, but on the other hand it includes many families which, in spite of age (they speak, of course, both Russian and German, though the latter is what they generally use at home), feel themselves thoroughly Russian, and have been among the most eager to sacrifice themselves in the present war. The barons are nearly all very wealthy, the average holding of land in the Baltic provinces being between 9,000 and 11,000 acres. That is one reason why they are detested by the rest of the rural population, which is made up of Esthonians, who are closely related to the Finns, and the Letts, who are a Slav race. These people for the most part are landless—the peasants hold only some 15 per cent. of the soil—and live in great poverty and squalor. Their hatred for their German overlords is intense, as they showed during the revolution of 1905-6, when they pillaged and burned dozens of chateaux, murdering those of their owners who did not succeed in escaping. Among this mass of the Baltic province population the invaders will certainly not be received with open arms, especially since the Russian Revolution has opened to them the prospect of at last realising their dreams of becoming a proprietary peasantship.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

ORDERS ISSUED BY MR. F. C. JENKIN, D.S.P. (RESERVE).

PARADES, CENTRAL, 5.30 P.M.

Monday, November 5th—Nos. 3 and 4 Platoons, and all Recruits.

Tuesday, November 6th—Nos. 5 and 6 Platoons. Also No. 2 Section (at Water Police Station). Also Ambulance Platoon at Tung Wah Hospital at 6 p.m.

Wednesday, Nov. 7th—No. 2 Platoon.

Thursday, Nov. 8th—Nos. 7 and 8 and Ambulance Platoons.

Friday, Nov. 9th—No. 1 Section and all Recruits.

HARBOUR PATROLS.

Harbour Patrols may now wear winter uniform on patrol duty.

WHISTLES AND CHAINS

Are to be worn at all times with uniform.

BAND AND ORCHESTRA.

Band Practices for November:—Tuesday, Nov. 6th; Friday, Nov. 9th; Tuesday, Nov. 13th; Friday, Nov. 16th; Wednesday, Nov. 21st; and Tuesday, Nov. 27th.

Orchestra Practices:—Mondays, Nov. 5th, 19th, and 26th.

Clarionet Class:—Wednesdays, Nov. 7th and 14th; and Tuesday, Nov. 20th

REQUIEM MASS.

A Requism Mass will be held at the Roman Catholic Cathedral at 7.30 a.m. on Saturday, Nov. 3rd, for the repose of the souls of those who have died in the War.

All Catholic members of the force wishing to attend will parade in uniform with helmets at Central Station at 7.15 a.m. sharp, and report to Chief Inspector d'Almada.

(By Order.)

T. F. HOUGH, A.S.P. (R.).

Hongkong, November 1st, 1917.

SWIM ACROSS THE RHINE.

HULL POLICEMAN'S DASH FOR FREEDOM.

In days of peace Constable Wilson, of Hull, enjoyed much local distinction as a swimmer, and was a well-known figure at the annual swim across the Humber. The experience gained in breasting a rapidly running river proved useful when, as a prisoner of war in Germany, he determined to make a bid for liberty. After nearly two years of captivity he was sent to work on a farm about five miles from the Rhine.

On July 27th he slipped away and reached the Rhine three o'clock on the morning of the 29th. He remained in hiding until midnight. Then he plunged in, and after a hard swim, in which the current carried him two miles down stream, he reached the Swiss bank of the river. A civilian to whom he explained his position took him to a police station, where clothes were provided him, and he is now back in Hull.

HONGKONG MAGISTRACY.

ALLEGED THEFT FROM THE CHINA LIGHT AND POWER CO.

A marine hawker was charged with stealing a quantity of steel armour wire, the property of the China Light and Power Co., Kowloon.

Det.-Sergt. Fallon stated that the defendant was arrested on the 30th ultimo with the wire in his possession. Defendant stated that he picked up the stuff at Mongkoktsui.

The case was adjourned.

POOR AND LONELY IN HIS OLD AGE.

A bearded old Chinese was charged with hawking without a licence.

Defendant stated that he was very poor and had nobody to support him in his old age, his sons having all emigrated to different parts of the world.

Questioned as to his stock-in-trade, he said he sold lizards at a few cents each. They were used as a cure for coughs.

Mr. J. R. Wood dismissed defendant with a caution.

ACCUSED TURNS ACCUSER.

A Chinese, who was formerly employed by the Kwong On Cheong firm at Barkeley Street, was charged with stealing an oil-press, the shop furniture, a quantity of rice, ground-nuts and groceries from his employers between the 8th September and 2nd October, the total value of the goods being $900.

Mr. Grist, who defended, said that some time ago, the complainants, who was the manager of the firm, had embezzled money and goods from the firm and run away. When the owner came back he found everything in a muddle. Mr. Grist added that after the evidence had been heard he would probably file a charge against the complainant and apply for a warrant of arrest against him.

Mr. J. R. Wood adjourned the case until next Tuesday, fixing bail at $1,000.

CHINESE CONSTABLES CHARGED WITH MISCONDUCT.

Three Chinese constables were charged with misconducting themselves as members of the Hongkong Police force, and a Chinese watchman of the s.s. *Nam Hoi* was charged with illegally aiding and abetting them.

Mr. Mattingly appeared for the constables, and Mr. Davidson appeared for the watchman.

The complainant, who stated that he arrived only recently from Victoria, B.C., was *en route* to Kongmoon *vid* Hongkong. On Friday at about 4 p.m. he and two friends went to the *Nam Hoi*, by which he intended to leave the Colony. He was stopped by three Chinese constables, who had his luggage examined. The first defendant found a couple of big knives in one of the trunks and wanted to arrest him. At this moment the watchman came up and suggested to the complainant that he should pay $10 to the constables, who would then overlook the matter. He was at first unwilling, but was eventually induced to part with $7 in Chinese 20-cent pieces. His knives were then returned to him with the advice that they should be thrown into the sea. A little while later, a European detective came on the scene and the complainant reported the matter to him, with the result that all the defendants were arrested.

Mr. Dyer Ball adjourned the case until Saturday morning.

SERVICES' ENTERTAINMENT FUND.

The following additional subscriptions to the above fund were received by the Treasurer on 31st October and are gratefully acknowledged:—

Brought forward		$2,409.50
G. Piercy	*	5.00
J. W. Graham	*	5.00
S. J. Chinchen	*	5.00
D. K. Blair	*	5.00
R. E. Sedgwick	*	5.00
C. D. W.	*	10.00
D. M. Ross	*	10.00
E. Davidson	*	5.00
Sir Wm. Rees-Davis—Sept. and Oct.	*	10.00
P. P. Wodehouse	*	10.00
E. I.	*	3.00
Carried forward		$2,482.50

*—Monthly subscription.

T. ROBINSON
(General Secretary).
F. G. B. HASTINGS, R.N.
(Naval Secretary).
C. L. COOPER-HUNT, C.F.
(Military Sec. and Treasurer).

SPORT.

GOLF.

BOGEY POOL AT FAN LING.

The Bogey Pool at Fanling on October 20th, 21st and 22nd, for which there were 21 entries, resulted as follows:—

*Mr. P. P. J. Wodehouse	2 down
*Mr. A. B. Bryson	2 ,,
Mr. J. E. Jennings	5 ,,

*—Divide Pool.

LOW SCORING AT FAN LING.

Mr. Dodwell, playing over the Fanling course on Wednesday with Mr. Parr, went round in 77, everything holed, as follows:—

Out.—4, 4, 4, 5, 4, 5, 4, 4, 6=40
Home.—3, 4, 5, 5, 4, 5, 4, 5, 4=37

In view of this and his good performance against Mr. Stewart in the second round of the championship competition on Sunday, it would appear that Mr. Dodwell has reached his best form at the right time and will realise his ambition to win the Championship.

BILLIARDS.

VOLUNTEER CUP.

The 88th Company R.G.A. increased their lead in this tournament at the Soldiers' Club, on Wednesday night, winning all three games. Scores:—

88TH CO. R.G.A.		GARRISON MILITARY POLICE.	
Lt. Cooney	200	Pte. Hutt	181
Gr. Curtis	200	L-Cpl. Gardner	140
Sergt. Lee	200	Sgt. Longland	92

CRICKET.

CIVIL SERVICE C.C. v. HONGKONG UNIVERSITY.

These two clubs will meet in a league match on the Civil Service Ground to-morrow at 2 p.m. Teams:—

Civil Service.—Hon. Mr. C. Severn (Capt.), D. Goodall, B. W. Bradbury, W. H. Edmonds, R. C. Witchell, E. W. Hamilton, D. Dixon, R. E. O. Bird, J. C. C. Fletcher, F. J. Ling, and P. T. Lamble. Reserve, T. McCormack.

University.—A. H. Rumjahn (Capt.), R. A. Ponsonby Fane, K. Brayshay, G. E. Marley, F. A. Redmond, W. Gittins, G. Hall, J. M. Jack, J. D. Wright, Cheah Toon Lock and D. K. Samy.

HONGKONG C.C. v. R.G.A.

The following will represent the Club in this league match on their ground to-morrow at 2.15 p.m.:—T. E. Pearce (Capt.), D. E. Donnelly, Capt. E. H. Gray, H. E. Hollands, P. Jacks, F. E. Joseland, R. Kennedy, M. M. Maas, Lieut.-Col. Morgan, Lieut. H. E. Murray and F. Sutton.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

HONGKONG DEFENCE CORPS v. NAVY.

The Hongkong Defence Corps will meet the Navy to-morrow in the United Services League on the Navy Ground. Kick-off at 4.30 p.m. The Defence Corps are putting out the following strong team:—Rodgers; Stalker and McCubbin; Grimmet, Stewart and Ralston; Wood; Chassels, Gerrard, McTavish and Railton. Uniform, white shirts and blue shorts.

A COLLECTION OF VALUABLE RELICS.

OFFERED FOR SALE BY A FORMER IMPERIAL EUNUCH.

A certain person named Chen, says the *Peking Gazette*, who was formerly a eunuch in the Manchu Imperial Court, is now offering a collection of valuable relics for sale. These antiquities were obtained by the eunuch from the Imperial Court and were the favourite articles of the former Tsing Emperors. The collection consists of tables, chairs, utensils, pots, plates and other utensils all made of copper of great antiquity. A foreigner is understood to have offered a price of $180,000 for the entire collection, but the deal has not yet been concluded. Some enterprising curio dealers in Shanghai are organising a syndicate and raising funds for the purchase of this valuable set, and it is believed that the collection will probably fall into the hands of the Shanghai dealers.

In addition of this the owner has another valuable relic known as Chuan Chi. It is a complicated mechanical instrument made of jade or other valuable stone invented by Emperor Yao about 3,000 year B. C. to calculate the movement of the heavenly bodies and thereby separate the year into seasons and solar periods. A description of the mechanical work appears in the first chapter of the Book of History, one of the five Classics The present one is believed to have been handed down from the time of Emperor Yao (about 5,000 years ago). Only $9,000 is the price for this valuable relic.

Unless the authorities pay some attention to this matter many valuable relics of great antiquity which have fallen into the hands of the adventurous curio dealers will soon be lost to the nation. If this traffic is not restricted by order of the Government, this country will soon be stripped of its valuable relics which are of invaluable help to the archæological students in the study of ancient civilisation.

PEKING NEWS.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

PEKING, October 18th.

CRITICISM OF OFFICIALS.

There has been considerable adverse comment of late concerning the manner in which certain members of the Government are raising loans, giving away concessions, and in other ways mortgaging the industrial and mineral wealth of the country. Violent attacks have been made on the present Minister of Finance, Liang Chi-chao, and the Minister of Communications, Tsao Ju-lin, both of whom are accused of making these deals with the object of feathering their own nests, or of securing Japanese support, which is a factor to be reckoned with in the political struggle which, they know, must take place when the National Council is formed and the new Parliament is elected. The majority of the Chinese, knowing that the equal distribution of their favours is the greatest protection for the country, are strongly opposing the handing over of their national assets to any one nation, but their opposition is of very little avail.

THE INTERNED ENEMY SHIPS DEAL.

It was the Minister of Communications who conducted the deal whereby the interned enemy ships were turned over to a Sino-Japanese Company, despite the fact that the Premier, Tuan Chi-jui, had promised the *Entente* Ministers that they should be placed at their disposal for war purposes. The fight for these ships is still going on. The Allied Governments have informed the Chinese that they intend to hold the Chinese Government to the arrangement originally made, and three days ago Sir John Jordan, the *doyen* of the Diplomatic Corps, intimated to the authorities that under no conditions would he negotiate with the Company to which the ships had been chartered. As soon as they heard of this, the Chinese partners in the firm sent in a protest to the Government concerning the manner in which the Allies were trying to interfere with an ordinary business arrangement. Up to the present, however, the Government has taken no action in the matter. The report is now that the charterers have expressed their willingness to sub-charter the ships to the Allies at double the price they are paying to the Chinese Government.

THE TWO GOVERNMENT BANKS.

This deal was followed by Tsao Ju-lin entering into negotiations with a combination of three Japanese bankers for a loan of twenty million dollars for reorganizing the Bank of Communications. Although the negotiations were carried on with the greatest secrecy, they leaked out, and the transaction was very strongly criticised in the native Press. This, however, did not deter the Minister of Communications. He rushed the matter through as quickly as possible, pledging the Bank and twenty-five thousand dollars' worth of Treasury bonds as security. Negotiations, or at least preliminary conversations, are proceeding for a similar loan for the Bank of China. The discovery of the negotiations led to an immediate protest from the various Chambers of Commerce and from the merchants and business men all over the country, with the result that the matter has been dropped, at least for the time being.

PROPOSED MILITARY LOAN.

The most important matter now under consideration is the loaning to China of thirty million dollars by the Japanese for reorganizing the arsenals and equipping the Chinese Army with a uniform pattern gun and artillery. The Chinese, it is said, have been told that if they wish to send an Army to Europe the only weapon suitable for them to use is one of Japanese make. If the Chinese should send an Army to Europe the Japanese rifle would be of no more use to them than was the Springfield rifle to the Americans owing to the difficulty of obtaining the special ammunition necessary for it.

"OUR DAY" FETE.

The *garden fête* held in the Central Park in aid of the British Red Cross was opened this afternoon in glorious weather. These historic grounds with their century-old trees, highly decorated pavilions, and beautiful walks were an ideal place for such a gathering, the only objection being that they were so extensive, that the various places of entertainment were too far apart and difficult to find. Miles of flags, bunting, and fairy lanterns were strung from

(*Continued at foot of next column.*)

JAPANESE MISSION TO THE UNITED STATES.

PACIFIC FREIGHT RATES—JAPAN TO GET U. S. STEEL.

Through Viscount Ishii, head of the special Japanese Mission, the Japanese Government has informed the State Department of its willingness to concentrate every available element of its economic resources upon the production of equipment for Russia. The Administration (says a New York correspondent) is deeply gratified at this result of its conversations with the Japanese Mission, which, it is felt, will exercise the most beneficial effect on the future of the relations between the two countries.

It is reported that Viscount Ishii has expressed his amazement at the tremendous foundation which the United States is laying for the equipment of its war machine. In the course of an exchange of views, which lasted for more than an hour and a half, he acquainted Mr. Lansing, the Secretary of State, with the needs of Japan in regard to shipbuilding materials. Mr. Lansing informed him that the United States required virtually no assistance from any quarter, but that it would feel greatly relieved if the burden of supplying Russia were lifted from its shoulders. The Secretary of State suggested that if Japan could assume the greater part of this burden it would be rendering the greatest service possible to the Allies and humanity. Viscount Ishii communicated with his Government, and returned to Mr. Lansing with the information that Japan would do everything in her power to realise the suggestion and would utilise her shipping for the purpose of supplying Russia.

According to the *New York Herald*, the United States will henceforth finance most of Russia's equipment through Japan.

The possibilities of a general reduction in freight rates for Pacific traffic were discussed at a conference between Viscount Ishii and Mr. Edward Hurley, Chairman of the Shipping Board, on 13th inst.

It was announced, states the Exchange Telegraph Co., that Japan would co-operate in the war by taking care of the shipping in the Pacific and by forwarding American supplies to Russia. America is to supply Japan with the steel for the shipbuilding programme. The gist of the terms of the settlement is that Japan is to get 350,000 tons of American iron, and to build within the next year and a half vessels of a 10,000-ton type at four of the largest Japanese shipbuilding yards, these vessels to be offered for the service of Great Britain, the United States, and France. American steel-plate is not to be exported to Japan, but the embargo on shapes will be removed in regard to Japan so that she may get 250,000 tons necessary for the construction of 700,000 tons (deadweight) of shipping to be offered to the Allies, and 100,000 tons more for her own use. It seems that the price of the 350,000 tons of iron has been fixed at Y130 per ton—a price which, it is said, the U. S. Government has described as the patriotic price, being the lowest possible in the present circumstances. The price of the vessels to be built by Japan for transfer to the Allies has been agreed upon at between Y400 and Y450 per ton deadweight. As regards the tonnage necessary for the transportation of railway materials from San Francisco to Vladivostok, the service will be undertaken by the N.Y.K. *Suwamaru* and *Fushimi-maru*, and no other vessels will be requisitioned for the purpose for the time being.

tree to tree or lined the walks. The flags of the Allies were draped in most artistic designs on the walls and over the entrances of the pavilions, while huge Red Cross flags by day, and the design composed of red and white electric lamps by night, were erected in the most prominent places as an indication of the object of the *fête*.

Every form of entertainment and amusement common to fairs and bazaars was in evidence, and many other methods for capturing the elusive dollar for the great cause were resorted to. One could not help imagining what a shock it would be to the Emperors, Empresses and others of the Imperial Family who had sought solitude and peace in this park during the hot days of summer had they been suddenly awakened from their long sleep to find "Aunt Sally" having wooden balls thrown at her, the Kaiser as a target for eggs, corpulent gentlemen shooting the shute, and minstrels and clowns causing roars of laughter by their antics and jokes on the steps of the royal pavilion. The shades of the illustrious dead, if any of them were present to-night must have thought that the world had gone mad, for jollity and good humour held sway everywhere. Everyone was out to enjoy himself, and, as far as could be judged, succeeded. All the members of the Allied and Neutral Legations were present and entered thoroughly into the fun. The Chinese turned up in force, and many officials who were unable to come through press of work showed their sympathy with the object of the *fête* by sending large contributions.

The stalls, shows, and entertainments were conducted by ladies and gentlemen of all nationalities. The fact that it was supposed to be an All-British day made no difference; the money obtained was to be used for the Red Cross, and everyone felt it his or her duty to do as much as possible to contribute to the relief of those who are suffering through fighting for the cause of freedom on the various battle-fronts. Although it is now midnight, the *fête* is still in full swing, and it is not anticipated that it will be over until the "sma' wee hours of the morning."

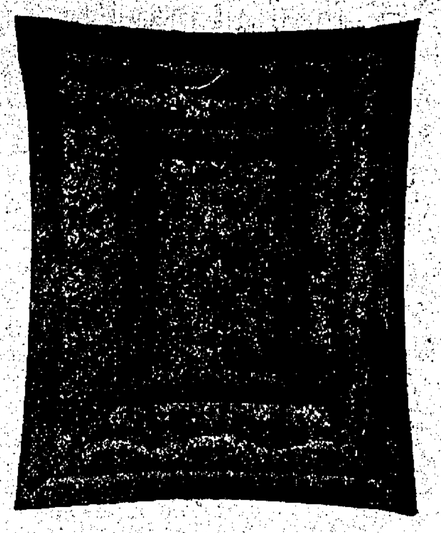
It is, therefore, impossible to learn how much the Red Cross Society will benefit by the *fête*, but it is estimated that the proceeds will amount to many thousands of dollars. That it was a success there is no doubt, and the committee and those who worked so hard in arranging it fully deserve the praise and congratulations which were showered on them.

INTIMATIONS

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

JUST RECEIVED:
A SPLENDID SELECTION OF
EIDER DOWN QUILTS
THIS DESIGN ONE OF MANY.
SIZE 6 ft. x 5 ft.

BEST MATERIALS
Price $27.50
PERFECTLY DOWN PROOF.



PRINTED SATEEN
Price $27.50
BLACK PANELS and PIPED.

MANY OTHER BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS AND COLOURINGS TO SELECT FROM
PRICES $17.50 TO $75.00
ALSO A NICE RANGE FOR COTS.
LANE, CRAWFORD & CO
18

ANDERSEN, MEYER & CO., LIMITED.
ENGINEERS & CONTRACTORS.
GENERAL EXPORTERS and IMPORTERS.
MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS.
Hotel Mansions. Telephone 1990.
[1188

Wm. Powell Ltd
TELEPHONE 346
ARE SHOWING
SPECIAL SPORTING MATERIALS.
COATS $15.00 TO $30.00 IN HOMESPUNS, SCOTCH AND REAL HARRIS TWEEDS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

M/V "GLENGYLE," Arrived 26th Oct., 1917.

CONSIGNEES are hereby notified that owing to an outbreak of fire immediately on the arrival of the above vessel, Average Bond will require to be signed, but no deposits will be collected at present.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD., Agents,
THE "GLEN" LINE, LTD.
[1232

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that on the 27th November, 1917, at 3 P.M., at the PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, and before a committee presided by the Director of the Public Works and composed of three members appointed by the Government, the Attorney General being present, Tenders will be received for the supply and laying of Pipes for canalization of salt water (Extension).

The conditions of the tendering, the specifications and the plans of the Canalization are open to the public at the PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, where they can be examined all week days from 10 A.M. to 1 P.M. and from 2 P.M. to 4.30 P.M.

Macao, Public Works Department, 18th October, 1917.

RAUL M. DE FARIA E MAIA,
Engineer Director.
[1231

WANTED.

PORTUGUESE CLERK for Canton. Knowledge of Bookkeeping essential. Apply giving references and age to—

Box No. 16,
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
[1234

WANTED.

TO RENT with view to purchase HOUSE. Barker Road or Magazine Gap preferred. Apply—

Box 92,
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
[1235

WANTED.

CERTIFICATED ENGINEER and MATE required for H.M. Tug "ATLAS" for voyage to England.

Apply—
COMMANDER OF DOCKYARD.
[1228

NOTICE.

COMMENCING on MONDAY, November 5th, an Orchestra will play in the Café every afternoon (excepting Saturdays and Sundays) from 4.15 P.M. until 6.30 P.M.

WISEMAN, LTD.
[1227

MINISTERING CHILDREN'S LEAGUE

SALE OF WORK IN AID OF CHARITIES FOR CHILDREN.

TO be held in the grounds at Government House by kind permission of His EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR,
on
SATURDAY, 3rd November, 2 to 6 P.M.

Entrance only at the Garden Gate in Upper Albert Road.

PRICE OF ADMISSION:

Adults 20 cents.
Children 10 „

All Members and Associates wearing M. C. L. badges free.

A Children's Chinese play... 3 P.M.
Children's Ballet & Variety Entertainment 5 „

Tea and Refreshments, Lucky Well, Xmas Tree, Houp La, Sweets, useful and attractive articles on the various stalls for children and grown-ups.

Prices moderate. No chits taken.
[1163

THE PENANG HARBOUR BOARD.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the position of GENERAL MANAGER of the PENANG HARBOUR BOARD.

Applicants should have thorough knowledge of all Shipping Matters, including the loading and unloading of Cargo and Coal, and Warehousing.

Applications, stating salary required, should be addressed to the Local Chairman, PENANG HARBOUR BOARD, Penang.
[1205

LIFE INSURANCE.

MR. E. P. HENDERSON, I.C.S., Retired, of 42, Leinster Gardens, London, W. 2, wishes to remind the readers of this paper that his advice is available, now as for the last sixteen years, to all those of known position who agree to his conditions.

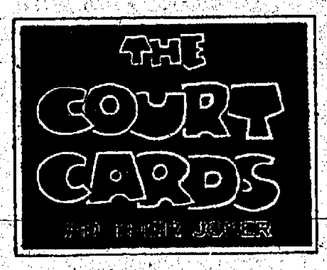
The war, which has pitilessly exposed the weaknesses of many Insurance Offices, has triumphantly vindicated the soundness of Mr. Henderson's advice.

Out of thirty British Offices, whose valuations took place during 1915, only five maintained their pre-war bonus rate: included amongst these five are the two Offices most frequently recommended by Mr. HENDERSON, and, moreover, the bonuses declared by these two Offices are respectively the highest and second highest of the whole thirty. Moreover of neither of these Offices has the bonus rate ever once receded throughout their long history since they were established in 1836 and 1826 respectively.

When advice which has thus been vindicated by time can be got free of charge, subject only to reasonable conditions, why not write and ask for it?
[1006

INTIMATIONS

THEATRE ROYAL.
FOR A SHORT SEASON ONLY
(7 Days)
Commencing SATURDAY, Nov. 10th, at 9.15 p.m.
FRIVOLITY SEASON.
EDGAR WARWICK
announces



"Good wine needs no bush."
PLAN AT MOUTRIE'S.
Prices ... $3, $2 & $1.
BOOK BEFORE YOU SLEEP.
[1220

NOTICE.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

THE CERTIFICATE for one Share No. 14011 in this Company standing in the name of WILLIAM DE RUSSET of Yokohama, Japan, has been LOST, and if at the expiration of one month from the date hereof the above document be not forthcoming, another Certificate for the said Share will be issued by the Company and thereafter no other will be acknowledged.

C. MONTAGUE EDE,
General Manager.
Hongkong, 4th October, 1917. [1116

CHINA FIRE INSURANCE CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE CERTIFICATE No. 4209 for two Shares Nos. 6771 and 17546 in this Company standing in the name of Mrs. ANNA JOSEFA CARNEIRO DE LECAROS (deceased), late of Macao, has been LOST, and if at the expiration of one month from the date hereof the above document be not forthcoming, another certificate for the said Shares will be issued by the Company and thereafter no other will be acknowledged.

C. MONTAGUE EDE,
General Manager.
Hongkong, 5th October, 1917. [1119

HOUSES TO LET

TO LEASE.

SUITABLE FIRMS may obtain Office Rooms in Missions Building, The Bund, Canton.

Apply—
JACOB SPEICHER,
Secretary-Treasurer,
Missions Building,
The Bund,
Canton.
[1201

TO LET.

OFFICES in King's Buildings.

HOUSES in Moreton Terrace and Broadwood Terrace.

HOUSES on Shameen, Canton.

Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY Co., LTD.
[28

TO LET.

IMMEDIATE entry, Four very desirable SHOPS, situated in Ice House Street, opposite the Grand Hotel, recently reconstructed.

For rent and other particulars apply to—
THE MANAGER,
HONGKONG ICE CO., LTD.,
45, Connaught Road Central.
[900

TO LET.

A FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon.

FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Kowloon.

Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE Co., LTD.,
Alexandra Buildings
[941

TO LET.

NO. 26, BELILIOS TERRACE.

"GLENIFFER," 3, Hankow Road, Kowloon.

No. 57, WHITFIELD HOUSE and GODOWN, Shaukiwan Road.

From 1st November, 1917, TOP FLOOR of 7, Duddell Street, now used as Messrs. Kelly & Walsh's Printing Office.

A LARGE ROOM suitable for Office in Queen's Building (corner of Connaught Road and Ice House Street).

ONE GODOWN in Duddell Street.

TO BE SOLD.

"GLENSHIEL," No. 140 and 141, THE PEAK.

Apply to—
LINSTEAD & DAVIS,
3rd Floor, Alexandra Buildings.
30

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

S.S. "CHILL."
COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from Havre, &c., in connection with above Steamer are hereby informed that their Goods with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables are being landed and stored at their risks into the hazardous and or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before NOON TO-DAY requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned. Goods remaining unclaimed after the 2nd Nov. at NOON will be subject to rent and landing charges.

All Claims must be sent in to me on or before the 6th Nov. or they will not be recognised.

All damaged packages will be examined on THURSDAY, the 1st Nov., at 10 A.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

P. THOMAS,
Agent.
Hongkong, 27th October, 1917. [2

"GLEN" LINE, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"GLENGYLE"

having arrived Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed AT THEIR RISK into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 2nd Nov. at 5 P.M. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined by Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS, on the 2nd Nov., at 10 A.M.

Claims against the Steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.
Agents.
Hongkong, 26th October 1917. [1210

EAST ASIATIC COMPANY, LIMITED COPENHAGEN.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Motorship

"SELANDIA,"

having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignee To-DAY requesting it to be landed here.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 2nd Nov. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 1st Nov., at 10 A.M.

All Claims must reach us before the 5th Nov., or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned.

THORESEN & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 26th October, 1917. 222

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

SS. "VENEZUELA."
FROM SAN FRANCISCO, HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS, SHANGHAI AND MANILA.

THE above-mentioned vessel having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Cargo is being landed at their risk into the Hazardous and/or extra Hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, and stored at Consignees' risk.

Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import Permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports and Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading can be countersigned.

All broken, chafed and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on MONDAY, 5th Nov., at 10 A.M.

All Claims must be presented within a month of the Steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns and all Goods remaining undelivered after 6th Nov. will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature immediately.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.,
R. C. MORTON,
General Agent.
Hongkong, 30th October, 1917. [88

KONINKLYKE PAKETVAART MAATSCHAPPY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"VAN WAERWYCK"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are notified that all goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by 7th Nov. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 6th Nov. at 10 A.M.

Claims against the steamer must be presented in writing within 10 days after arrival of steamer, otherwise they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by the undersigned in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN,
Agents.
Hongkong, 31st October, 1917. [1231

INTIMATION

WATSON'S

D

PORT

A SUPERIOR OLD PORT.

WITH STYLE AND CHARACTER.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

TELEPHONE 616

[12

DEATH.

BUCKLAND.—At 12, Buckingham Mansions, West End Lane, London, N.W., on September 7th, PERCY JAMES BUCKLAND, late of Nagasaki, Japan, in his 42nd year.

HONGKONG OFFICE. 10A, DES VOEUX ROAD, C.
LONDON, OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, 2ND NOVEMBER, 1917.

GERMANY AND SOUTH AMERICA.

COUNT LUXBURG, until recently the German *Chargé d'Affaires* in Argentina, was evidently an accomplished graduate of the diplomatic academy which produced Captain VON PAPEN and Captain BOY-ED. Thanks to the brilliant work of the United States Intelligence Department, the methods by which he contrived to help Germany to escape from the telegraphic isolation imposed upon her by Great Britain were revealed to the world some time ago. By abusing the rights and privileges enjoyed by a neutral, the Swedish Legation in Buenos Aires, it will be remembered, transmitted Count LUXBURG's cabled cipher messages to Berlin as its own official dispatches. These messages suggested, *inter alia*, that the German submarines should sink Argentine ships "without a trace being left." It is typical of Germany's methods that her accredited representative should have advocated the destruction of those amongst whom he was living on professedly friendly terms and whose hospitality he enjoyed. At the same time it was discovered that a German spy bureau, equipped with a secret wireless apparatus for sending messages relating to the movement of ships, was housed in an elaborate residence belonging to a German in Buenos Aires. Count LUXBURG's base treachery aroused universal disgust when it become known, but though it led to a demand for his withdrawal from Buenos Aires, it did not, strange to say, result in anything more serious, the Argentine Government holding Count LUXBURG personally responsible rather than the German Government. The people, however, took a different view and attacked the Germanophile newspaper offices and set fire to the German Club. It will be interesting to see whether the Argentine Government will preserve the same indulgent attitude towards the further dispatches of Count LUXBURG which have fallen into the hands of the Brazilian Foreign Minister. In those it was suggested that a flotilla of submarines should be dispatched to Buenos Aires "in order to impress the South Americans," amongst whom, it was added, it would be dangerous to foster the impression that Germany was easy-going and good-natured, because "under a thin veneer they are Indians." Although the relations between Argentina and Brazil are not such that either Republic would feel greatly distressed at such an insult being offered to the other, each would hotly resent any such allusion to itself. While, however, Argentina may pass this insult on to her neighbour, who is already at war with Germany, she cannot so easily dismiss Count LUXBURG's telegrams planning a German invasion of Southern Brazil and Argentina. It remains, of course, to be seen how far the German Government committed itself to this scheme in the correspondence which is in the possession of the Brazilian Foreign Office. There is no doubt that for years past Germany has cast a covetous eye on the territories referred to, but that she should contemplate any attempt to seize them at the present time seems incredible. In the southern States of Brazil there is a very large and prosperous German Colony, and in Argentina German interests have been developing rapidly in recent years. It is certain that in this part of the world Germany meant to seek "a place in the sun." "It is sad to reflect," said Professor JOHANNES UNOLD, of Munich—"that neither Paraguay nor Argentina belongs, even in part, to Germany to-day," while FRIEDRICH LANGE, in *Reines Deutschtum*, declared that "Decrepit States like the Argentine and Brazilian Republics, and more or less all those beggarly States of South America should be induced, either by force or otherwise, to listen to reason." "Wherever the German eagle has thrust his talons into a country," the KAISER once told his people, "that country is German and will remain German." It was in pursuance of this policy that such feverish efforts were made to create, side by side with a powerful Army, a formidable Navy and a commercial fleet able to furnish transports. The Germans have no respect for the Monroe Doctrine, as the pamphlets of the Pan-German Union have amply shown, and, hitherto, they have had no fear of the American Army. The one check upon their predatory designs, so far, has been the British Navy—a fact which explains their reiterated demand for the "freedom of the seas."

Rear-Admiral J. F. E. Green, C.B., Aide-de-Camp to the King, who has just been promoted to flag rank, is well-known in the Eastern seas, having served on the East Indies Station and the China Station. Whilst, on the latter station, in command of the gunboat *Pigmy*, he took part in the China War, and was mentioned in despatches by Admiral Sir E. H. Seymour for his services.

After being "lent to the Army" for some time, Lieut.-Colonel Lewis Stratford Tollemache Halliday, a Marine officer who won the V.C. during the attack on the Peking Legations seventeen years ago, has been seconded "for special service." Colonel Halliday has been employed on the General Staff since the start of the campaign, although he was, badly wounded in China, his shoulder being fractured by a bullet fired at point-blank range, and part of his lung being carried away. He was awarded a pension for his wounds, but remained in the Service. His heroism at Peking was worthy of the highest traditions of the wearers of the globe and laurel. The enemy had made a fierce attack on the west wall of the British Legation, and had set fire to a portion of the building, keeping up a galling fire through the smoke. The flames were extinguished, but the Boxers remained in the adjoining building, and as their presence was of grave danger a sortie was organised to drive them out. Colonel Halliday, with twenty Marines, got through a hole in the Legation wall, and led the way. He was wounded almost immediately, but killed three of his assailants before making his way to hospital unaided so as not to diminish the number fighting.

The death took place at Singapore on October 22nd of Mr. Tan Jiak Kim, C.M.G., a very prominent member of the Straits Chinese community who served for many years on the Legislative Council.

Colonel W. H. U. Smith, C.B., D.S.O., a former Chief Ordnance Officer of Hongkong, has been promoted Brigadier-General while employed as Director of Ordnance Services. He gained the D.S.O. in the South African War and the C.B. in the present one.

On September 7th, in St. Michael and All Angels' Church, Walford-on-Wye, a beautiful stained-glass window and marble tablet underneath were unveiled and dedicated by the Rev. R. T. A. Money-Kyrle, "To the glory of God, and in proud and loving memory of Richard Acton Butt, 24, and Frederick Claude Butt, 19." The two brave young soldiers who gave their lives for their country were born, respectively, in Shanghai and Singapore. They were the sons of Mr. G. W. Butt, manager of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank at Singapore and afterwards sub-manager of the London office of the bank.

CANTON NEWS.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG NGOI SAN PO."]

CANTON, November 1st.

GENERAL LUNG CHAI-KWONG.

It is said that the Peking Government will appoint General Lung Chai-kwong as Inspector of the two Kwangs or to some other post higher than that of a Tuchun.

THE MILITARY AND CIVIL GOVERNORSHIP.

Learning that the Tuchun, Chan Ping-kwan, who has been dismissed by Presidential mandate, intends to resign, the Provincial assembly propose to hold a special meeting to consider the appointment of a successor. We hear that it is proposed to appoint Li Yew-hon (Civil Governor) as Tuchun, and Wu Hon-man as Civil Governor. Most of the military leaders are said to approve of this arrangement.

MANDATE TO BE DISOBEYED.

The Civil Governor, Li Yew-hon, visited the Tuchun yesterday, and explained that he will not obey the Premier's mandate. Li also proposed to the Tuchun the settlement of the Swatow dispute.

GENERAL LUK AND THE SITUATION.

General Luk Wing-ting, at the Tuchun's request, has decided to come to Canton within the next ten days. The Tuchun has accordingly sent representatives to welcome him.

Meanwhile, General Luk Wing-ting has wired to Chan Ping-kwan ordering him not to relinquish his position. Luk has also also given directions to the Canton leaders to attack Swatow in order to prevent the entrance of Northern troops.

SETTLEMENT OF SWATOW AFFAIRS.

It is said that Mok King-yu, who has been requested by the Canton authorities to maintain peace, will cancel his declaration of independence on terms.

U. S. GUNBOAT TO SWATOW.

The American Consul has ordered a gunboat to proceed to Swatow to protect his nationals.

TUCHUN'S VISITOR.

The Japanese Consul visited the Tuchun yesterday.

CANCELLATION OF MARTIAL LAW.

The Civil Governor, Li Yew-hon, on returning from Shiu-Hing, has ordered the cancellation of martial-law in Canton.

Lately, soldiers have been sent out for special duties in Canton to help the police in case of emergencies.

GENERAL LUK ON A TOUR OF INSPECTION.

The Intelligence Bureau of Canton announces that Inspector-General Luk Wing-ting, of Liang-kwang, will leave Nanning for Wuchow on November 1st in order to be in close touch with the present situation. General Luk expects to make an inspection tour of important districts in the two provinces.

SIGHT RESTORED IN AN AIR-RAID.

After being blind for four years, Miss Ruby Rugg, whose parents live at Rosebank Road, Hanwell, regained her sight during an air raid on London. She was much frightened by the noise of the guns, and complained of severe pain in her head. This continued for several weeks, then "something seemed to snap," as she described it, and Miss Rugg ran to her mother and exclaimed, "Oh, mother, I can see!"

THE WAR.

ITALIANS CONFIDENT OF RECOVERY

NARRATIVE OF THE RETREAT.

AIR RAID ON ENGLAND IN PROGRESS.

RELAYS OF AEROPLANES.

BRITISH AND FRENCH AVIATORS BOMB ENEMY TERRITORY.

EAST AFRICAN AND EGYPTIAN CAMPAIGNS.

Franco-Belgian Front

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRITISH FRONT.

RAIDS AND BOMBINGS.

LONDON, November 1st.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: On Tuesday, north of the Ypres-Roulers railway, we captured 191 prisoners, including three officers.

There was local fighting to-day in the neighbourhood of the Ypres-Staden railway, as a result of which we slightly improved our line.

The North Staffords, in the afternoon, carried out a successful raid northeastward of Loos, and, besides inflicting other losses, they captured forty prisoners. Our casualties were light.

Our artillery were active on the battle-front, and they carried out a number of destructive bombardments on hostile positions and batteries.

Bombing squadrons, at night-time, dropped two tons of explosives on the Roulers and Ingelmunster stations, moving trains, and billets.

Our machines attacked the steel works and station of Volklingen, in Germany. They were awarded with excellent results, direct hits on a furnace, a power-house and a train being obtained.

The weather was brilliantly fine at the outset, but it turned later to rain and snow.

One machine did not return.

EARLIER CABLES.

ENEMY ATTACK.

LONDON, October 31st.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—There was an active artillery attack during the night against the positions we captured yesterday. There were no counter-attacks.

GERMAN REPORT.

LONDON, October 31st.

A wireless German official report states:—In addition to their main attack yesterday, the English attempted to advance at Gheluvelt, but were driven back.

HANDICAPPED BY BOISTEROUS WEATHER.

LONDON, October 31st.

Reuter's Correspondent with British Headquarters reports: The boisterous weather yesterday afternoon rendered an infantry action practically impossible. The troops were content with consolidating the morning's gains, which were substantial and important.

On the left of the attack the Naval Brigade and London Territorials struggled against well-nigh impossible weather odds. Consequently, they did not advance quite as successfully as the Canadians, who were on higher and better ground. The Canadians thoroughly recognise that the hom troops had a harder task, and loudly praise their indomitable spirit.

GERMANY PAYING A BITTER PRICE.

As an example of the bitter price the Germans are paying for their desperate defence of the Passchendaele Ridge system, the Correspondent mentions that it has been ascertained that a Company of reserve infantry went in with eighty strong and came out with only one officer and four other ranks unwounded. In another case, a battalion of Grenadiers, after concluding a spell of duty, had only its adjutant and one man left. Such examples could be multiplied.

THE GERMAN WAY.

The Correspondent gives another insight into the German mentality. In the course of conversation, a captured enemy officer, after saying that the breaking of the Belgian neutrality was justified by necessity, added that his countrymen could not understand, now that the United States had entered the war and we had nothing more to fear, why the Allies refuse to take advantage of the comparatively easy passage to the Rhine which the invasion of Holland would offer.

NEW CHIEF OF STAFF.

LONDON, October 31st.

Major-General Bols, D.S.O., has been appointed Chief of Staff by Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig.

LATEST CABLES.

FRENCH FRONT.

FOUR DAYS' CAPTURES.

PARIS, November 1st.

A *communiqué* states:—The offensive between the 23rd and 27th October yielded 11,157 prisoners, including 237 officers, and 180 guns.

Between the Meuse and Bezonvaux there was a fairly lively bombardment.

ENEMY TERRITORY BOMBED.

Our aeroplanes bombed the railway stations at Thionville, Bettembourg, Mezieres, Longueville, Woippy and Luxemburg.

All the objectives were hit.

EARLIER CABLES.

ARTILLERY STRUGGLE CONTINUES.

PARIS, October 31st.

A *communiqué* states:—North of the Aisne the artillery struggle has proceeded along the whole of the Vauxaillon-Pinon sector, and our positions in the region of Froidmont.

Enemy aeroplanes dropped thirty bombs on Dunkirk, but so far no casualties or damage has been reported.

Aerial Activities.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

AIR RAID ON ENGLAND.

LONDON, November 1st.

The Press Bureau announces that aircraft crossed the south-east coast in relays, between 10.45 and 11.30 last night, making towards London.

The raid continues.

NAVAL AIRCRAFT ACTIVE.

LONDON, November 1st.

The Admiralty announces that the Air Service on Monday night raided Sparappelhoek and Varssenaere aerodromes. The visibility was excellent and the shooting accurate. All the machines returned.

EARLIER CABLES.

A SOLITARY RAIDER.

LONDON, October 31st.

An official report states:—An aeroplane crossed the Kentish coast this morning, but did not penetrate inland.

The raider dropped bombs on fields and made off upon being engaged by anti-aircraft gunfire.

The remainder of the bombs fell into the sea.

Italian Front.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ITALIAN FRONT.

GERMAN CLAIMS.

LONDON, November 1st.

A wireless German official report states:—There have been successful engagements on the Tagliamento plain.

The Italians taken prisoner now total 120,000, and the guns number 1,000.

EARLIER CABLES.

HILL ENGAGEMENTS.

LONDON, October 31st.

An Italian official report states:—Engagements occurred yesterday in the hills of San Daniele del Friuli, along the Ledra Canal, at Pasian, Schinvonesco and Pozzulolo del Friuli.

The bravery of our covering units permitted other troops to continue the movement towards our new line.

"OUR PLAN."

LONDON, October 31st.

A wireless German official report states:—Our movements in the Carnic Alps continue in accordance with our plan.

EFFECT OF AUSTRO-GERMAN ONSLAUGHT.

ROME, October 31st.

The Austro-German onslaught has failed to disunite the Italians. On the contrary, it has cemented the internal unity.

The Socialist leaders have offered the Government to support the Clericals, who are irritated at Baron Sonnino's criticism of the Papal Note, and have resolved not to protest further.

The Archbishop of Milan, in a patriotic address, urges fortitude and discipline.

A manifesto by Lombardy workmen recalls the German crimes in Belgium, Servia, and Roumania, and urges the people to defend their homes.

AVERTING DANGER OF BEING OUTFLANKED.

LONDON, October 31st.

The Tagliamento, on which the Italians are slowly retiring, is eighteen miles west of Udine, and is at present a broad swollen torrent.

The rapidity of the enemy advance having failed to cut off the Italian centre and right, an early pause to the onslaught is now anticipated, owing to the difficulties of communication, thus giving the Italians time to reorganise and carry out their long-prepared defensive plan and to avert the danger of being outflanked, which obviously was the enemy's object in his march against the upper reaches of the Tagliamento. This, like all the rivers in Venezia, is exposed to attack from the mountains, a menace absent in the case of the river Adige, which some critics regard as the true military frontier of Italy, but the superiority of Italy's forces, with Franco-British help, is expected to defeat the enemy assault long before the last resort to retirement on the Adige is necessary.

BRITISH BATTERIES SAVED.

PARIS, October 31st.

The Associated Press Correspondent on the Italian Front, telegraphing last night, says that all the British batteries were saved, but he mentions that the men suffered much from cold, the torrential rain and hunger during the retreat.

In the House of Commons, Mr. McPherson confirmed that the British guns on the Italian Front had been successfully withdrawn.

THE CAUSE OF THE DISASTER.

NEW YORK, October 31st.

The Associated Press Correspondent at the Italian Headquarters sends the first connected narrative of the retreat, which bears out General Cadorna's first despatch, that the disaster was not due to overwhelming odds, but to the defection of a portion of one of the armies, guarding Venezia, where comparatively no fighting had occurred, and where attack was so unexpected that the Italians had little more than an outpost. After the enemy had crossed the Isonzo, near Tolmino, he faced a range of low mountains, with the Italians masters of the passes leading to the eastern regions of Venezia. Simultaneously, the Austro-Germans feinted along the whole of the southern front in order to prevent the Italians moving their reinforcements to the extreme north.

The bombardment of Gorizia, and all along the Carso to Montfalcone was terrific, but it was not followed by infantry advances, which were clearly awaiting the development of Mackensen's turning movement on the north.

The Correspondent testifies to the fortitude of the main body of the Italians and to General Cadorna's genius in conducting the retreat most skillfully.

ITALIANS PIN THEIR FAITH TO CADORNA.

ROME, October 31st.

Signor Orlando, the Premier, has telegraphed to General Cadorna assuring him that the faith of the Italian people in the Army and leader is unshaken. "The enemy and the world shall know that Italians in their hour of trial will settle their differences, and are inexorably resolved to free the country of the invaders."

AMERICA'S FAITH IN ITALY

WASHINGTON, October 31st.

America's faith in Italy is evidenced by the Treasury advancing a loan of $32,000,000 with which to pay for coal and other supplies purchased in America.

Egypt

EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

CAMPAIGN IN EGYPT.

TURKS ATTACK CAVALRY.

LONDON, October 31st.

An official report from Egypt states: Three thousand Turks, with 12 guns, attacked our Cavalry outposts on Saturday.

Though outnumbered and enveloped, the London Yeomanry gallantly held the positions for six hours, until they were reinforced.

Our casualties are under one hundred. The Turkish losses were heavy.

Africa.

EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

EAST AFRICA CAMPAIGN.

GERMANS EXPELLED FROM MAHENGE.

LONDON, October 31st

An official report states:—The Germans have been expelled from the Mahenge district towards the Luwegu River.

They abandoned two guns.

General Northey's troops have occupied Liwale, capturing 24 German Europeans.

ENEMY LOSSES IN RECENT FIGHTING.

The enemy's losses in the recent fighting at Nyangao, apart from wounded, are estimated at 53 Europeans and 268 Askaris killed, and 241 Europeans and 677 Askaris made prisoner.

General.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

FLOODS AT DURBAN.

HEAVY LOSS OF LIFE.

DURBAN, November 1st.

Four months' abnormally wet weather culminated in a rainstorm in which 8½ inches of rain fell in twenty-four hours.

The most extensive damage is reported. The Umgeni river is flooded, causing much damage in Durban, notably in the Indian quarter.

The flood was so sudden that some Indians were drowned in their beds and numbers took refuge on the roofs of houses.

There were heartrending scenes, as some fell off and were swept away exhausted. Indian fishermen heroically co-operated with the police in saving life. Nevertheless, the loss of life is heavy, as the thickly-populated Springfields Flats, which were principally affected, were totally submerged.

There was considerable damage to railways and numerous washaways on the main line.

THE INDIAN TEA CROP.

LONDON, November 1st.

The *Times* understands that a definite scheme has been prepared for the Government acquiring a substantial portion of the Indian tea crop.

Representative bodies will be asked to express an opinion concerning the matter in the near future.

THE SILVER MARKET.

SENSATIONAL RISE.

LONDON, November 1st.

There was a sensational rise of threepence in the price of silver yesterday to 46d. per ounce, owing to the scarcity of supplies, but there were few buying orders. The advance is quite disproportionate to the business transacted; thus it is not expected that the rise will proceed much further.

ITALIAN SHIPPING.

LONDON, November 1st.

An Italian official report states:—439 vessels arrived and 376 sailed during the week. Two steamers over and one under 1,500 tons were sunk, and one escaped attack.

EARLIER CABLES.

BRITISH SHIPPING.

LONDON, October 31st.

The Admiralty announce that the arrivals for the week were 2,285, and the sailings 2,321. Fourteen vessels over and four under 1,600 tons were sunk, and one was unsuccessfully attacked.

RUSSIAN AFFAIRS.

THE CHEMISTS' STRIKE.

PETROGRAD, October 31st.

The chemists' strike is creating a serious situation, owing to the violence of the strikers towards the few chemists whom the strike committee permitted to work.

The Municipality has decided to open more shops.

COMPULSORY RATIONING.

LONDON, October 31st.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law stated that Lord Rhondda would unhesitatingly recommend compulsory rationing if necessary.

DEFENCE OF LONDON AGAINST ZEPPELINS.

LONDON, October 31st.

In the House of Commons, Mr. McPherson stated that London possessed guns which are able to effectively shell Zeppelins at their maximum height.

SINN FEIN LEADERS IMPRISONED.

LONDON, October 31st.

Ten Cork Sinn Fein leaders have been imprisoned for participating in the recent demonstrations, when one thousand volunteers performed military evolutions.

THE ALLIED PARIS CONFERENCE.

LONDON, October 31st.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law stated that the forthcoming Allied Conference in Paris will deal with the conduct of the war, and not war aims. It would consider the general war situation and take further measures for co-operation by the Allies.

THE HEART OF ITALY BEATS FIRM.

ROME, October 31st.

Signor Orlando, the new Premier of Italy, has telegraphed to Mr. Lloyd George that the heart of the Italian people beats firm. "In this hour of their greatest trial they again affirm to great Britain their solidarity in the common struggle. After fifty years a most arrogant enemy has again put his foot on a strip of Italian soil, and with an enormous effort is directing a most formidable struggle against us, but our spirit does not waver. If the enemy reckons upon weakening our internal resistance, he is achieving quite a contrary result, for necessity will unite and strengthen our nation."

Signor Orlando concludes by expressing confidence in the bravery of the army.

TIN AND TUNGSTEN OUTPUT

LONDON, October 31st.

The Press Bureau announces that the Ministry of Munitions is inviting owners of tin and tungsten mines in Cornwall and Devon to establish a research association with a view to conducting experiments under first-class experts to increase their output.

It is pointed out that 35 per cent. tin and a higher percentage of wolfram in the ore hitherto has been lost.

A conference on the subject has been convened for November 7th.

THE POLITICAL CRISIS IN SPAIN.

LONDON, October 31st.

The crisis in Spain remains unsolved.

A dozen political leaders see the King daily, but without result.

All attempts to form a Coalition Cabinet have failed, owing to the refusal of the leading parties to act together. Behind this parliamentary ferment is the dissatisfaction of the Army with all previous political combinations, which it accuses of ignoring the true military interests of the country.

OBITUARY.

LORD LONDESBOROUGH.

LONDON, October 31st.

The death is announced of Lord Londesborough.

CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG NGOI SAN PO."]

A WARNING TO LUK WING-TING.

SHANGHAI, November 1st.

The President has wired to Luk Wing-ting warning him that if he opposes the Government again they will order him to go to Peking.

PUNITIVE EXPEDITIONS.

A mandate appoints Chu Tao-kong commander of the punitive expedition to Yunnan.

A mandate dismissing Tam Ho-ming and ordering Chan Ping-kwan to leave Canton has been signed.

Fu Liang-tao has reported to Peking that his army has arrived at Chiyang.

Lo Yung Hsiang, Defence Commissioner of Shanghai, will be appointed commander of the force sent to chastise Hunan.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

CHINA'S ENTRY INTO THE WAR.

CELEBRATION DINNER.

LONDON, October 31st

At a dinner in the Lyceum Club, celebrating the entry of China into the war, the following letter from the American Ambassador, Mr. Page, was read:—"It means much to the United States and the Allies to have a clean judgment passed by this ancient civilisation of Asia on the aims and activities of Germany's assault upon civilisation."

Viscount Bryce, in proposing Great Britain's welcome to China, said it was China's glory that she felt the lofty moral call to all men and nations to take her stand on the side of Right and Justice. The most ancient people of the East and the great Republic of the West are now with us, and we are confident of victory."

He hoped that after the war China would resume her free and peaceful progress, and that her future would be worthy of her great and wonderful past.

The Chinese Minister, in replying, said that all China's resources were at the disposal of the Allies to win the war, which more than ever had demonstrated the greatness of Great Britain.

FRENCH MERCHANTMAN'S FIGHT WITH SUBMARINE.

CAPTAIN, OFFICERS AND CREW DECORATED.

PARIS, October 31st.

The Captain and several officers and crew of the steamer *Loire* have been decorated with the Croixe de Guerre, for defeating a submarine after one and a half hours' fight, in which 200 shells were fired.

The *Loire*, proceeding to Archangel, picked up the crew of a torpedoed Norwegian ship, whom she was taking to the Shetland Islands when the submarine attacked her.

THE GERMAN CHANCELLORSHIP

MICHAELIS' RESIGNATION CONFIRMED.

LONDON, October 31st

A Berlin message confirms Dr. Michaelis' resignation of the Chancellorship.

The post has been offered to Count Hertling, the Premier of Bavaria, who is considering acceptance of the appointment.

AMSTERDAM, October 31st.

The prospect of appointment as Chancellor of the Bavarian Count Hertling has been unfavourably received by the German Press. It is regarded as an effort by the Kaiser to win over the powerful Centre party in the coming struggle with the Reichstag over the famous peace resolution, the adoption of which by Dr. Michaelis was responsible for the latter's downfall.

The Socialists and Moderate Liberals attack Count Hertling as a reactionary. Krupp's Rhenish organ is displeased at the appointment of a non-Prussian.

COUNT HERTLING ACCEPTS.

LATER.

The *Wiser Zeitung* states that Count Hertling, the Bavarian Premier, has accepted the Imperial Chancellorship, with certain reservations.

LUXBURG'S INSULT TO SOUTH AMERICANS

WASHINGTON, October 31st.

Mr. Lansing, Secretary of State, has published the text of a telegram despatched by Count Luxburg, referred to in cables dated 28th and 29th October, revealing that Count Luxburg advised Berlin that it was dangerous to foster the impression among Brazilians that Germany was easy-going and good-natured, because the South Americans "under a thin veneer are Indians."

AMERICA AND THE WAR.

DISMISSAL OF ALIENS FROM SHIPYARDS.

NEW YORK, October 31st.

The hundreds of shipyards on the waterfront have been ordered to dismiss all alien enemies before November 1st, with the view to ending the numerous fires on the waterfront.

GERMANY'S PRECAUTION AGAINST AIR RAIDS.

AMSTERDAM, October 31st.

The German newspapers state that the stained glass in the Cologne Cathedral is being replaced by ordinary glass as a precaution against air-raids.

CUTLER PALMER & CO.'S

NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S SQUARE BOTTLE WHISKY.



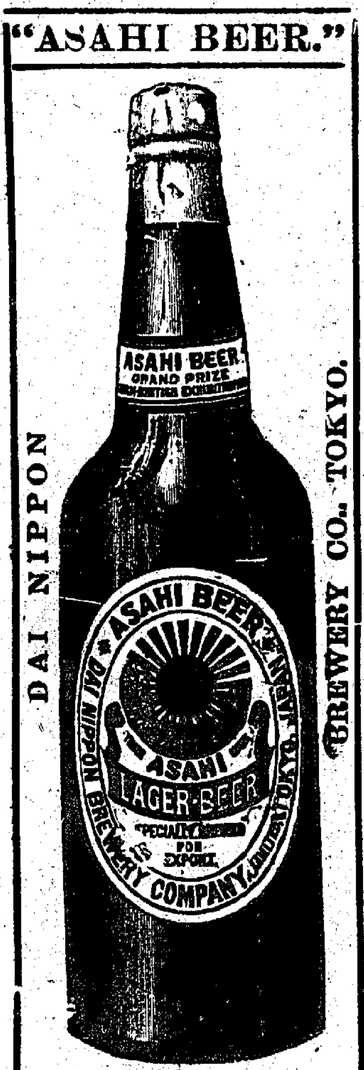
$30 per case.

SOLE AGENTS IN HONGKONG, AND SOUTH CHINA.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO., and from All Wine Merchants.

33

"ASAHI BEER."



SOLE AGENTS FOR

MITSU BUSSAN KAISHA

Tel. No. 230 or 155.



THE MIRROR SHOWS PLAINER THAN WORDS WHAT A WONDERFUL IMPROVEMENT MAY BE REALISED BY A GAIN OF EVEN 10 OR 12 POUNDS.

We strongly recommend every man and woman reader of this paper, who is thin, pale, weak or run down, or who has lost his or her buoyant, youthful energy, or who suffers from loss of appetite, or from debility, either nervous or Physical, to try a new, scientifically compounded preparation called Sargol.

The trouble with most people who appear like "a bag of bones" is not that they don't get enough to eat, but that they do not assimilate what they do eat. They simply go through the natural motions of eating, but the flesh-giving part of what they eat just passes away without being assimilated, and consequently does not do them any good.

Sargol helps digest your food and aids in its assimilation. There is no need for you to be a "skinny" and go around with that pinched, hungry, half-fed look any longer. Sargol will make you plump, sleek and "fit as a fiddle."

A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd.,
Victoria Dispensary.
The Pharmacy
Queen's Dispensary.
The Edward Dispensary.

[57]

WEATHER REPORT.

November 1st, at 11.58.—The anti-cyclone has moved eastward to north Japan, and pressure has increased quickly over that area; slight to moderate decreases are general elsewhere, except in the vicinity of Shanghai, where they are considerable. A depression appears to have formed in the Eastern Sea.

Hongkong rainfall for 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.09 inch. Total since 1st January, 80.34 inches, against an average of 80.56 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

District.	Forecast.
Hongkong to Gap Rock ...	E. winds, moderate to fresh; fair.
Formosa Channel ...	N.E. winds, moderate.
South Coast of China between Hongkong and Lamocks	The same as No. 1.
South Coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan...	The same as No. 1.

HONGKONG'S STORM SIGNALS

A NEW CODE.

New local and non-local storm signals codes will be introduced at Hongkong on July 1st, in place of the old Local Code and the China Coast Code.

The principal change in the Local Code is that the new signals will show the direction from which the gale is expected, whereas the old signals showed the position of the typhoon. The latter will be indicated, as heretofore, by the non-local signals. The new Local Code is given below:

DAY SIGNALS.

Signal. Symbol.	Meaning.
1.—Red cone.	A typhoon exists which may possibly cause a gale at Hongkong within 24 hours.
2.—Black cone.	Gale expected from the North (N.W. to N.E.).
3.—Black cone inverted.	Gale expected from the South (S.E. to S.W.).
4.—Black drum.	Gale expected from the East (N.E. to S.E.).
5.—Black ball.	Gale expected from the West (N.W. to S.W.).
6.—Double cone.	Gale expected to increase.
7.—Black cross.	Wind of typhoon force expected (any direction).

Signal No. 7 will be accompanied by three explosive bombs, fired at intervals of 10 seconds at the Water Police Station and repeated at the Harbour Office.

The signals will be lowered when it is considered that all danger is over.

The Day Signals will be displayed at the masthead of the storm signal mast on Blackhead Hill, the Harbour Office, H.M.S. *Tamar*, Green Island signal mast, the flagstaff on the premises of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company at Kowloon, the flagstaff on the premises of the Standard Oil Company at Laichikok, and the flagstaff near the Field Officer's Quarters at Lyemun.

NIGHT SIGNALS. (Lamps)

1.—White-white-white.
2.—White-green-green.
3.—Green-white-white.
4.—Green-green-white.
5.—White-white-green.
6.—Green-green-green.
7.—Red-green-red.

The Night Signals will be displayed, at sunset, on the tower of the Railway Station, on H.M.S. *Tamar*, and on the Harbour Office flagstaff. They will have the same signification as the day signals.

Signal No. 7 will be accompanied by explosive bombs as above, in the event of the information conveyed by this signal being first published at night.

SUPPLEMENTARY WARNING.

When local signals are displayed in the Harbour a Cone will be exhibited at the following stations:—Gap Rock, Waglan, Stanley, Aberdeen, Sau Ki Wan, Sai Kung, Sha Tau Kok and Tai Po, to notify the fact to native craft and passing ocean vessels.

Further details can always be given to ocean vessels, on demand, by signal from lighthouses.

The object of the code is to give at least 24 hours' warning of a gale (Force 8 by Beaufort Scale, or 40-45 m.p.h., mean velocity by Dines Anemometer) and also warnings of expected changes in the direction and force of the wind. Owing, however, to the uncertain movements of typhoons and to insufficient telegraphic observations, it will occasionally happen that signals 2 to 6 may be displayed without a gale occurring at Hongkong, or even Gap Rock, but the reverse is not likely to happen, except in the case of typhoons forming in the vicinity and travelling rapidly towards Hongkong, or of a located typhoon increasing its rate of progression abnormally.

Signal No. 1 is intended as a warning to "Stand By" and watch for the next signal.

In the new non-Local Code the approximate velocity of the storm centre will be shown, in addition to its direction of motion, and the position of the centre will be given in degrees of latitude and longitude. The time at which the warning was issued will also be shown.

SCHOOLBOY HUMOUR.

ETON HEADMASTER'S STORIES.

Under the title of "Some Humours of Boyhood," the Rev. the Hon. Edward Lyttelton, the late Headmaster of Eton, gives some amusing stories and reminiscences of schoolboy life in the September issue of the *Nineteenth Century, and After*. Dr. Lyttelton begins with a number of answers to questions on Scripture knowledge:—

"Give an account of Balaam." Answer: "Balaam was a prophet who lived a long way off. After a while he went out a ride on his donkey, and he got very angry with the donkey and hit him; and a voice from heaven said, 'You must not hit the donkey: it is holy ground.'" The boy who wrote this may be still at Eton, and if his eye should fall on this record, will he recognise his handiwork? I trow not.

Question: "Who spoke the following words, and in what circumstances: 'It is better to fall into the hands of God than into the hands of man?'" Answer: "These words were spoken by King Ahasuerus when they cut off his head and threw it over the wall."

"It is commonly supposed (says Dr. Lyttelton) that this kind of statement is due to a rampant imagination; the truth is that only a strange want of imagination makes such an answer possible. One of the great educational needs of the day is some knowledge of how to cultivate the imagination of children. It may be that ill-judged interference with a child's silent musings often destroys a natural salutary process."

The next instance illustrates a common tendency to blend isolated bits of knowledge and acquiesce in a nonsensical result; on a theory which must be extensively held by young boys that no one need be surprised at any statement made in the class-room. "Who were the Pharisees?" "The Pharisees were people who fasted in public and in secret devoured widows' houses."

"Not exactly from a Scripture paper, but on a kindred subject, was an account of the three Creeds, vouched for by the late H. W. Moss, headmaster of Shrewsbury:—

"'A long time ago they wrote the Apostles' Creed. Nobody believed it. So they waited a bit and wrote the Nicene Creed. Still nobody believed it. So they waited a bit and wrote the Athanasian Creed, and they had to believe that.'"

"JUST A LITTLE TOO CLEVER."

It is, Dr. Lyttelton thinks, the main test of the quality of these utterances that they should be genuine as well as authentic. Some few are open to a suspicion of the adult mind having been at work. They are just a little too clever, but still are worth recording. One was told him about twelve years ago:—

"Trace the growth of the power of Parliament during the time of the Tudors?" Answer: "In the reign of Elizabeth the Commons were always petitioning the Sovereign to marry; a thing they would not have dreamt of doing in the time of Henry the Eight."

Some of the funniest stories told by Dr. Lyttelton refer to what he describes as a very diverting way of teaching English literature by dictating some stanzas of a poem, leaving out certain words to be filled in by the boys.

"Their conjectures are always interesting, and sometimes let down a shaft into the abyss of their mental processes. A child of 11 was told to finish the quotation:—

'Tis better to have loved and lost;
and his experience of life suggested the excellently metrical line:
Than never to have loved, and won.

"Again, I was once talking over the lovely serenade of Sir W. Davenant's 'The lark now leaves his watery nest'; and when we came to the end of the second stanza,

Then ope thy window and begin
the dawn.

I missed out the two last words and produced the inevitable emendation:

Then ope thy window and begin
to yawn.

"The same remark applies to that rendering as was made on a mis-heard refrain of an Old English song. The correct version was:

'Tis dabbling in the dew makes
the milkmaids fair;

but one of the audience insisted afterwards on knowing why 'dabbling in the dew makes the milkmaids swear.' A friend remarked that, whether correct or not, the latter was far more probable.

"Again, when we were conning over the noble ode, 'To Althea from Prison,' I felt sure that some of the class were out of touch with the poem and had not caught its drift. So, after explaining that the lover-prisoner when he had sight of his lady forgot his captivity, I asked X what the lines meant:

Th' enlarged winds that curl the
flood
Know no such liberty.

'Such liberty as what or whose?' The youth, who stammered, puckered his brow, and after a long pause with the utmost gravity answered, 'Such liberty as his when he'd got rid of her.'"

THE HAPPIEST DAY.

"Any general paper," continues Dr. Lyttelton, "is likely to be productive of mirth if the boys are young enough." To a low division in Fourth Form at Eton in 1882 he set a concluding question designed to give scope to the greatest ignoramus among them: "'What has been the happiest day of your life?' One boy, trying to say the right thing, answered, 'My baptism.' Another, with a far more mundane view of the matter, and leaving abundant scope for conjecture, replied, 'The day my aunt was married.' This leaves one pondering whether he was thinking of the back view of the disappearing bride, or recalling the ample store of wedding cake; or, perhaps, both. We shall never know."

An appealing reminiscence was given Dr. Lyttelton by the late Dr. Hornby, who, about ten years ago, had been looking over the papers of the Entrance Scholarships at Eton. The short essay took the form of a prospective narrative:

Write an account of your life as you foresee it up to the age of 45. The writer, with the snows of thirteen winters on his head, described the prosperous finish to his school and university career, the entry into a profession, and the reward of labour. "Then, at 28 years of age, I married, and when I was 29 my wife presented me with a son and heir. No one can possibly know the full joys of fatherhood save one who has been a father."

The following occurred at Haileybury:—Among celebrities of whom a brief account was demanded occurred the great names of Copernicus and Galileo. The view of these worthies taken by one youthful writer was as follows:

"Copernicus is a mixture of copper and nickel. Galileo cared for none of these things."

About 1903 a piece of French was set for translation, narrating an incident connected with a tired traveller arriving at a country hostelry. The host suggested that he should without delay have some supper and go to bed. According to the text "Il ne se fit pas prier"; but according to the translation "He did not *see fit* to say his prayers."

UNDESIGNED MISTAKES.

"It will be felt," adds Dr. Lyttelton, "that the above contributions to the gaiety of life have nothing to do with the large and difficult subject of the humour of boyhood. Is there, in short, such a thing as a boy's sense of humour which differs generically from a man's? If so, do the above-mentioned aberrations from correctness of statement throw any light on the difference? I should say, none. The very essence of the funniness of schoolboy mistakes is their being undesigned. The slightest suspicion of intention in them makes them dull. Indeed, nothing as a rule is duller than a young person's laboured wit. Among schoolboys such wit is elaborated against masters who are poor disciplinarians, and before an adult can laugh at it he must think himself back into the childish mind, divesting himself of the adult's interpretation of the gravity of life, except as a back-ground to the comic incident which must not be rudely obtruded."

(Continued at foot of next column.)

ROBBERY AT PETROGRAD.

GREAT MUSEUM PILLAGED.

Burglars recently pillaged the great historical museum of the ex-Grand Duke Michael Nicholaievitch, and carried off treasures and pictures valued at Rls. 5,000,000 (over £500,000), including a Correggio valued at half a million roubles (over £50,000). In this connection the Petrograd correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* writes:—

The plunder of the Mikhail Nikolaevitch Museum, which was housed in the Palace of the Grand Duke Nicholas Michaelovitch, on the Neva Quay opposite the Petropavlovsk Fortress, draws attention to the other artistic treasure houses which would be endangered by any further spread of anarchy in Petrograd. One of the earliest acts of the first Provisional Government was to order the preparation of a law for the protection of the innumerable valuable pictures and objets d'art which had been accumulated in the palaces of Nicholas II. and his family. It was not, however, until the middle of July that this measure was submitted for confirmation, and the official in charge of what had been the Ministry of the Imperial Court then reported that many precious things had already been filched from the Alexander Palace at Tsarskoe Selo, where the ex-Tsar lived till his removal to Tobolsk. Nor is that the only case in which the subordinate agents of the Revolutionary Government have been unable to resist the temptation to plunder the premises entrusted to their keeping. This is hardly to be wondered at, for it was necessary to improvize a vast public service on the spur of the moment, and there was no time thoroughly to check the credentials of those who offered themselves. Thus, after the Palace of the Duke of Leuchtenberg had been turned upside down and plundered by a band of Anarchists, it was found that their depredations had been connived at, if not actively promoted, by the Chief of Militia for the district in which the building stands.

No other collection of art treasures in Russia, and few in the world, can stand comparison with that of the Hermitage, which adjoins the Petrograd Winter Palace and is connected with it by a flying bridge. The galleries on the first floor contain some 2,000 pictures by the world's greatest masters, and while the collection is not in every respect very well balanced, its superlative qualities in some directions make up for its defects in others. Its strong points are its representations of the Flemish and Dutch schools, and of the former of these it holds a larger number of works than any other gallery. Rubens being represented by fifty pictures and Van Dyck by thirty-two. The special pride of the Hermitage is, however, its collection of Rembrandts. There are no fewer than forty-two works ascribed to this master, and nearly all of them are generally admitted to be genuine.

The picture collection was founded by Peter the Great, but it owed its development to Catherine the Great. It is interesting to recall that among her chief acquisitions were Sir Robert Walpole's Houghton Hall collection, including a number of very fine Van Dycks, and a quantity of pictures which had been bought for Frederick the Great, but which the real founder of Prussian militarism was unable to accept owing to the impoverishment caused by his wars.

On the lower floor of the Hermitage are vast collections of Greek, Roman, and other antiques, porcelain, coins, gold and silver smiths' work, armour, and other objects of artistic, antiquarian, or historical interest. Many of these things are priceless as works of art. Others, being made of gold, have a high intrinsic value.

The pictures in the adjoining Winter Palace are mainly of historical interest, but the Crown jewels, which are kept here, represent an immense fortune. The sceptre alone is valued at Rs. 2,400,000 (normally £240,000). Among the jewels with which it is encrusted is the famous Orloff diamond. This stone, which weighs 185 carats, was stolen by a Sepoy in India, and fell into the hands of an Armenian merchant. It was bought in Amsterdam by Count Orloff, one of the favourites of Catherine the Great, at the price of Rls. 450,000 in hard cash, an annuity of Rls. 2,000, and a title. The purchaser, of course, presented it to his Imperial mistress. The Crown of the Tsars is valued at the comparatively modest sum of Rls. 1,000,000. It was ordered by Catherine II., but she died before she had time to wear it.

LITTLE ANZACS.

"Come along for a constitutional, now that the toils of the day are over. Let's cut through the Australian lines," says my brother-officer, as we leave the mess after tea.

"Through their lines and then back by the Bull Ring." So it comes that we are standing in the Australian camp watching an impromptu boxing match.

"Well, getting your impressions of the Australians?" says a hearty voice beside us, and we turn to see an Australian officer at our elbow. We explain that we are just out for a turn, and express the hope that he won't have us arrested for cutting through the Australian lines.

"Here's my tent; sit down for a minute or two, won't you? I have got cigars from Egypt right here. Well, now, what are your first impressions?" he continues, as we sit down.

"These are not my first impressions," replies my brother-officer, as he cuts off the cigar end. "My first impressions of Australia were got from your racing poems, like 'Kissing Cup' from 'Robbery Under Arms,' and, to compare smaller things with great, 'The Mystery of a Hansom Cab.' These were blended with the personality of a Queensland uncle, who talked about swag, sun-downers, the bush and goldfields. That was Australia in the old days. Now you are the Anzacs—the tall, lithe men with the swinging stride, and the close-fitting tunics—the men who fought at Gallipoli and churned things up a bit in Egypt."

"Yes," rejoined the Australian officer, "it made even the good old Sphinx stare a bit when the Australians camped beside the Pyramids, the youngest and the oldest nation side by side in the desert making friends. It was dandy amidst the ruins of Heliopolis to hear an Australian voice saying—'I say, cobber, can you lend us a piastre?' and adding ejaculations to the natives, beginning with 'Higgery' and ending with 'Imshi Allah.'"

"When your boys came here in 1916," I broke in, "it was March, and not the most desirable of months for first impressions either."

"'Where's this sunny France they talk about?' they demanded. 'We would like to have a look at it. Do they ever bring it out, or do they keep it in cold storage all the time to preserve it?' We had a fair number of them with pleurisy and pneumonia."

"Well," said the Australian, as I paused, "Pozieres was hot enough to make up for that."

"Look here"—a voice from outside was wafted on the evening air—"you blinking little Cockney, if you calls my company of Australians 'the tiny tots' again, up you goes."

The Cockney had evidently disregarded the warning, for, looking past the opening of the tent door, we saw him gripped by the belt, swung up into the air and held there for a pause and then suddenly dropped in the sand.

AUSTRALIANS AND SCOTS.

"They are always ragging, these two," said the officer, "and whenever the Cockney's wit gets too provoking, he gets dealt with faithfully for the good of his soul. By the way," he said, turning to me, "I see you are from a Scottish battalion. Our boys and the Jocks go well together. They are cobbers right away."

"After all, Australia and we have a few links," I suggested.

"Just a few," he rejoined laughingly. "My father was a Scot, and he used to explain at times that the colonies were not greater Britain, but greater Scotland."

"Well, nobody will dispute, at any rate, the fine self-obliterating modesty of the Scot," chipped in my English friend.

"No nasty back-talk, now, England."

"England for ever!" ejaculated the English officer, "fill up your glass for that toast."

"With all my heart. 'England for ever, and Scotland for a day longer!'" rejoins the Scot.

"You are apt to be a bit critical, doubtless, of Australia, aren't you? Our discipline, our organisation, and lots of little things like that."

"Once in a while—also your princely pay," admitted the Englishman.

"Well, it seems to me," said the Australian after a pause, "you don't always grasp that, just as you Scots and English have a distinctly different way of looking at things and doing things, so we Australians have our own way too. We are a young nation, with all the restless energy of youth, wanting to get about and do things, with the force and the faults of youth, or perhaps we might be inclined to say, the strength of youth."

A SEPARATE TYPE.

"What I am struck by," was the reply of the English officer, "is that the Australians are getting pretty nearly standardised now. They are just about set as a well-defined type. We did not know that till this war. Canadians—among whom incidentally I have some of my best friends—do not strike me so much as a separate type. Possibly they are not so aggressive as you."

"Yes, we are separate," said the Australian, as he nodded his head, "we are a separate continent. We intermix less than any of your colonies. America and Canada rub shoulders all the time. Canada is nearer you any way, and it is the same for South Africa. But it takes all kinds to make an empire. Good old Kaiser! He has introduced the members of the British Empire to each other—they are positively getting to know each other on battlefields east and west. We really ought to be working up a subscription list for him—'Presentation to Wilhelm Hohenzollern—to services for the British Empire.' Think I will write about it to the papers and weigh in with a small subscription."

"Yes, if you send that ten bob you owe me, and that you have been going to repay for so long, it would relieve my feelings. It would make me feel the money was being put to a good use!"

We looked up at the voice of a newcomer—a second Australian officer. The owner of the tent looked up cheerily at the intruder.

"Right you are," was his reply. "Yes, if I send that ten bob for you, there would only be another ten that you owe me from the pound you borrowed."

(Continued at foot of next column.)

AMERICA'S FIGHTING MEN.

Y.M.C.A. HUT OPENED IN LONDON.

The American Ambassador on September 22nd opened, on the island site in the Strand, at the bottom of Kingsway, a soldiers' hut provided by the American Young Men's Christian Association.

Mr. Page said the American Young Men's Christian Association had done many great deeds, and it was distinctly to their credit that they had opened that magnificent hut in the middle of London. It was illustrative of the spirit of their great organisation to render help, good cheer, and comfort wherever it was needed, and on behalf of the Government of the United States he expressed most grateful thanks. He wished also to express gratitude to the American business firms in London and to the American ladies who had volunteered their services to make the hut a real home.

Lieut.-General Sir Francis Lloyd hoped the American huts would continue long after the war, for they would show that the hand of friendship was being really clasped between two great nations of the same language and faith.

Mr. E. C. Carter, secretary for the United Kingdom and France for the American Expeditionary Forces Young Men's Christian Association, said that General Pershing, as the result of his observation of the British Young Men's Christian Association, had given the American Young Men's Christian Association larger tasks and facilities. In addition to the work of maintaining the American Expeditionary Force canteens and of providing their huts for the French army, they were to maintain a number of United States of America army hotels in Paris and in the French Alps for American soldiers on leave.

OIL DISCOVERED IN BRITAIN

A new source of wealth that will need no ships to bring it to this country has been discovered, says the Lobby correspondent of the *Daily Express*. Actual liquid oil has been found in certain places in the United Kingdom.

At the moment the Government's experts are unable to say whether the quantity will be comparable with that in some parts of the world where it gushes forth copiously from the earth, but the fact that there is some, and that it is liquid, and therefore obtainable without the great labour and expense required in the case of shale oil, is a new and valuable discovery.

There is considerable satisfaction that the Government have seized the opportunity for making the boring for this oil a Government monopoly. Colonel Sir John Norton Griffiths, M.P., the distinguished engineer, who deprived the enemy of the Roumanian oil, said to me:—

"The country must welcome the efforts of the Government and the announcement that for once they have become pioneers in seeking sources of new wealth, particularly in regard to oil.

"Geologists so often go astray. Few would have admitted the possibility of finding coal in the Kent coalfield. It was reasonable to doubt the existence of Kent coal, but it was found there as a continuation of the geological formation on the Continent.

"The same may be said regarding oil. If you have old shales it is possible that deep boring may disclose valuable deposits of oil. It is satisfactory to see that the Government are not leaving it to the public to gamble, but that they themselves are going to look after it.

"I have reason to believe that the Government will be successful in their new venture. If so, I hope they will keep it a Government monopoly with all its possibilities of a new source of revenue to help to pay for the war."

"To think I should have forgotten that," sighed his friend, "my memory must be going. It is working with these millions of money that gets confusing and makes one mix up their own money affairs. As they say in the best military and financial circles, 'Effendi Maffisch fallech'—this bank is bust!"

"Good evening, sister!" shouts the officer rising and saluting as one of the hospital staff passes near by. "Have not seen you for the last century."

"Oh, I am one of the choir invisible—night duty just now!"

AN OPEN-AIR RACE.

"Your women seem to be as tall and powerful as your men," remarks the English officer, looking after the Australian sisters.

"Oh, we are an open-air race in the main, and that accounts for a lot of our little peculiarities. By the way, that furthest-off sister was talking to the Scottish padre the other day. He had been telling her about having a thousand Australian boys at battalion parade on Sunday mornings. And do you know what she had the cheek to say? 'Padre,' she said, looking at me curiously, 'I want to ask you one question—do you like bad boys?' It is always your own people that let you down worst."

"Yes, but if any other body had said that about us," said the Australian officer, "they would have got it from that same sister right where the chicken got the axe!"

"Yes," he went on, "as you said, it takes all kinds to make an Empire. That Cockney is asking for trouble again, it seems to me."

"Asking for trouble! He is shrieking for trouble; hear him." The shrill voice of the Cockney rang through the air again.

"Do you know how to end the war, Bill? You gives it up? Well, you gives each of the Australians £10 and you puts Berlin out of bounds."

"Up you goes again, you gazobe," was the prompt command of the Australian sergeant.

"How we are misunderstood," laughed the Australian officer. "Stay to dinner, won't you—have a bottle of real Western Australian wine and let's together curse—or bless rather—the Kaiser!"—W.L.S. in the *Glasgow Daily Record*.

AMERICA'S PART.

PERFORMANCE FOLLOWS PROMISE.

[BY FULLERTON L. WALDO, ASSOCIATE EDITOR OF THE "PUBLIC LEDGER," PHILADELPHIA.]

If anybody in England thinks that most Americans were happy while our Government was making up its mind to do the right thing and get into the war, anybody in England is mistaken.

The misrepresentative persons in America, as usual, made the biggest noise at first, but now they have been put where they belong, and the pacifist is as a rule a social Ishmaelite. The conscientious objector is the least welcome among our insectivora, and we have no use for those who affect the neuter gender and the twilight zone in the name of an "open mind."

But there has been talk enough. Better than inflated speech is the fact that the work goes forward at a driving pace. The floodgates of productivity are open.

* * * * *

Englishmen and Englishwomen who cannot see before them the evidence that America is doing things will please take note of the fact that the great bulk of what we send, in men, women, and munitions, must of necessity go silently as grass grows; moreover, it is not tarrying anywhere to be exhibited under a glass case or to parade like Barnum's Circus or Sousa's Band. It takes the straight way to the scene of action. The worst immorality in our country is to supply any clue as to when a transport leaves or whom it carries or where it goes. If one knows where an American contingent has been put one must not tell it. Therefore the great satisfaction it would be to the public to see and to know is denied it.

The American eagle is not screaming and we make no brag of what we mean to do. We are grateful for your long-suffering tolerance while—God forgive us—we let you do it all, bearing the heat and the burden of the day and the anguish of the long night watches.

I have tried since coming to England to give some faint and feeble expression to the final awakening of the conscience of America, and I have been amazed at the response it has called forth from an ungrudging generosity, that clasps hands in warm blood with an American, forgiving and all but forgetful of the long, intolerable delay. Even in magnanimous England one could not have expected such magnanimity. Of scores of letters that have come to me only one is smarting with the sense of irreparable inquiry.

* * * * *

That solitary exception bristles with resentment of what it calls our humbug and our bluff; and I do not blame the anonymous writer in the least for feeling that we tarried too long. I read on to the end, and I find that he is one of those who say that all war is wrong and that men should never be made to fight. I cannot subscribe to that dictum. I prefer to believe, with all the other letters, that though war itself is unholy, a man's part in it and a woman's part in it may be holy. I believe with all my soul that England under God is in the right. I believe that England would win though she stood alone. The four-fifths of the world ranged with her is on her side, not because all the world loves a winner, but because the world still is God's and not the devil's, and the right eternally survives.

I wish I might make it clear how little there is of "frantic boast and foolish word" on the other side in this hour; how much there is of technical skill, of executive ability, of seasoned experience, of cool and ordered method enlisted in the service of our one cause. Our ablest men of affairs are lending all their energies, without waste motion and without retarding friction, to the sole great end of victory. Fundamentally, most of these men are Englishmen, and an American accent does not read England out of a man's blood. They refuse to stand and deliver to Judas Iscariot in a Prussian helmet what their fathers carried to America from English villages three hundred years ago.

* * * * *

The Russian ebullition has not shaken public confidence in America as to the Muscovite place in the sun of the new day of freedom. To a few Americans Russia is merely a land where they chant interminably, beat the peasants, ring the church bells, and throw their babies to the wolves over the back of the vehicle when they go sleighing in winter. These Americans accept the dictum of Dooley, the Chicago philosopher:—"If Rooshia would shave, we wouldn't be afraid of her." There came to my desk just before leaving for England a letter in the hand of Major-General Hugh L. Scott, Chief of Staff of the United States Army. He is one of the clearest-sighted soldiers we have ever had, and as a member of the Commission headed by Elihu Root he has just made a study of the Russian people from top to bottom.

He expresses the strongest confidence that the troubles of Russia's democracy are but the growing-pains of a great people finding itself and coming to the light. It is not an uncommon phenomenon with men or with nations to lose one's head in finding one's feet. Russia, the intelligent among us believe, will come to her senses—even at the top—ere her salvatory chance for herself and for the rest of us has vanished. Riga is not all of Russia any more than Quebec is Canada.

* * * * *

The best definition we have had in America of civilisation was given us by an Englishman. Your Lord Chief Justice Russell said to the American Bar Association at Saratoga in 1896:—"What indeed is true civilisation? By its fruits you shall know it. It is not dominion, wealth, material luxury; nay, not even a great literature and education widespread—good though these things may be. Civilisation is not a veneer, it must penetrate to the very heart and core the societies of men. Its true signs are thoughts for the poor and suffering, chivalrous regard and respect for woman, the prompt recognition of human brotherhood, irrespective of nation or colour or nation or religion, the narrowing of the domain of mere force as a governing

(Continued at foot of next column.)

GOAL OF INDIAN REFORMS.

SCOPE OF MR. MONTAGU'S MISSION.

Lord Chelmsford, the Viceroy, speaking at the opening of the Legislative Council at Simla on September 7th, placed before the Council an account of the things done in the last 16 months and what the Government hoped to do.

In regard to the Army, he referred to the numerous concessions and rewards granted to Indians, and said a school for the sons of Indian officers was contemplated. His Majesty's Government had accepted the main proposals for granting Army commissions to Indians. With respect to the second task of the Government, the remedying of Indian grievances, Lord Chelmsford referred to Sir Robert Borden's sympathetic speech on May 18th last on the abolition of indentured labour, and, referring to the cotton duties, said that the interests of India would be fully considered after the war. As to the third task, that of constitutional reforms, the Government of India considered the announcement of his Majesty's Government as practically indistinguishable from the policy of the Government of India. The British and Indian Governments had both agreed on this policy, and three roads led to the goal.

The first was in the domain of the local self-government of the village or town municipal council, the second was in the more responsible employment of Indians under the Government, the third was in the domain of Legislative Councils, along which line an advance must be made simultaneously with the advances on the other two lines. His Majesty's Government had decided that substantial steps should be taken as soon as possible and he had stedfastly refused by a personal statement to anticipate any decision of the Home Government.

He had invited Mr. Austen Chamberlain to visit India and examine the issues on the spot. He repeated the invitation to Mr. Montagu and was delighted that the Cabinet had decided that he could accept it. Mr. Montagu would not supersede the Government, but would consult informally with the Government and others. Mr. Montagu would make no public pronouncement of policy and business would continue to be conducted through the regular channels and the Council of India. He (Lord Chelmsford) would leave nothing undone to enable Mr. Montagu to receive the views of India's representatives besides, and he suggested that honourable members should spend the time before Mr. Montagu's arrival in quiet examination of arguments and let Mr. Montagu find a calm atmosphere. He suggested that policies be carefully thought out and that a spirit of sobriety worthy of the issues to be settled should dominate every one.

Touching upon industrial development and the experience derived from the Munitions Board, Lord Chelmsford said he was confident that eventually India would be in a position to make a great move forward. He referred at some length to the Board's activities as pregnant with promise and paid a tribute to the work of its head, Sir Thomas Holland. The recently formed man-power board had proved a great success and recruiting for the Labour Corps had been excellent. Acknowledging the continued services of the ruling Princes, the Viceroy said he hoped to thank them personally at the Delhi Conference in November for their loyal, consistent, and generous support.

Turning to finance, the Viceroy said that the Indian War Loan now exceeded £32,000,000. The Home Government had agreed as a provisional measure to the coinage of sovereigns at the Bombay mint subject to reconsideration after the war.

On the frontier the Mahsuds had been thoroughly chastened, and the Viceroy expressed his deep obligations to the Ameer of Afghanistan, whose friendly influence had served to discourage the tribesmen, and with whom our ties of friendship had been drawn still closer. The Government until recently had occupied a position of much difficulty. "Criticisms and misunderstandings had beset us," said Lord Chelmsford, "but we were not in a position to speak. Now I am able to lift the veil, and those outside will realise that our administration has not been sterile or their policy illiberal. The announcement now made is a landmark in the constitutional history of India and resonant with hope. From the King-Emperor to the humblest subject the British people were proud of the bonds linking them to India, and never more so than when the sons of India are fighting the battles of the Empire with such courage and devotion."

Lord Chelmsford appealed to Indian readers to believe in the Government's goodwill and sincerity of purpose. The task of adjusting the conflicting interests was not easy, and the issues must be approached in an atmosphere of mutual confidence and co-operation. He would never minimize the importance of the great question of reform, but far from India's shores a question far more vital to India's interests was being desperately fought out, and the Empire was still calling on her sons for help. It was their first and paramount duty to throw all into the scale. He knew the call for India's response had only to be sounded in clear notes for that response to be great and ungrudging as of yore.

The Viceroy resumed his seat amid prolonged cheers, after speaking for 80 minutes.

factor in the world, abhorrence of what is mean and cruel and vile, ceaseless devotion to the claims of Justice."

These words square with what Abraham Lincoln, that good Englishman, said to us:—"Fondly do we hope—fervently do we pray—that this mighty scourge of war may speedily pass away. Yet if God wills that it shall continue until all the wealth piled by the bondman's two hundred and fifty years of unrequited toil shall be sunk, and until every drop of blood drawn by the lash shall be paid with another drawn by the sword—as was said three thousand years ago, so still it must be said, 'The judgments of the Lord are true and righteous altogether.'

. . . With firmness in the right, as God gives us to see the right—let us strive on to finish the work we are in; . . . to do all which may achieve and cherish a just and lasting peace among ourselves and with all nations."—*Daily Mail.*

RUSSIA'S REVOLT.

[BY THE COUNTESS TORBY, WIFE OF THE GRAND DUKE MICHAEL OF RUSSIA.]

The ancient Greeks, whom even we of the twentieth century, wise, experienced civilised beings as we consider ourselves, are ready to quote and to admire, were no fools, and "Know thyself" was one of their maxims they advised their contemporaries to live up to. Easy and simple as these two little words seem, how difficult they must be to assimilate. To know and understand yourself before you venture out on psychological researches into the souls of your friends and neighbours seems a useful and practical necessity, but there lies the stumbling-block over which we find the wisest statesmen, politicians, and would-be world redeemers tripping. "Know thyself" we would like to shout in stentorian tones to those excellent men who, with genuine patriotism—God forbid that I should doubt it!—left the pulpit of their lectures, left their Zemstvos, where they had rendered invaluable services to a distressed Fatherland, and left, last, but not least, the boiling samovars whose fumes had blended for many years with the rhetoric of deep thinkers and philosophers. Russia the great and mighty Empire, beloved by all her sons, high and low, rich and poor; Russia the Colossus, beloved with frenzied fanaticism, the dread of the wily and rapacious neighbour, was in danger. Armageddon had played havoc amongst the ranks of her brave sons, was calling for victims without end, was laying bare her soil; the whole mighty structure, built up by centuries of struggles and toil, was crumbling to pieces. Those at the helm seemed helpless even to stem the avalanche of perfidious slander, of calumny, and abuse that did not flinch from tarnishing the ermine of the mighty.

BURDEN OF GOVERNMENT.

The unprecedented came to pass, and men, fired with love of their country, with the ardent wish of averting still greater calamities which they foresaw, took matters into their own hands. Heaven knows their aims were of the loftiest, purest, to save their country from manifold dangers; but, alas, alack, they had never dealt before with the stern realities of life and death, of government and sedition. This was the moment for the wicked hydra to lift her head, to put out her slimy fangs, and to stifle in her embrace the children of freedom, who were longing for a new God. The evil grew from day to day; law and order disappeared; crimes too horrible to relate were perpetrated in the name of freedom, which meant licentiousness in every shape and form. International Jews and foreign adventurers sprang up from nowhere, haranguing poor wretches who seemed demented, inciting them with words and a shower of gold to acts of puerile folly.

What were the wise men doing who had meant to save their country and instead had let loose the evil powers of hell? They tried persuasion and they tried kindness, for to use force was against the creed of freedom which they had preached. But where was force to come from? Everything had collapsed in a whirlwind of wild eloquence, loot, and murder. For many weeks the would-be redeemers of this delirious populace tried to hold the reins of government in their hands, but then one by one they resigned, proclaiming that frankly the burden of government was too hard to bear. If in the chaos that prevailed somebody had found time for reflection or quiet retrospection, he might have remembered that the deposed ruler of this mighty land had reigned over twenty years without a murmur and without a complaint. No bitter drop in the full cup of life was spared him, and still he had persisted and borne the burden of government.

SAVED BY SUPERSTITION.

Where is truth, where lies the only path to lead the blinded herd to its goal—freedom and eternal bliss? Alas! since the world has existed this problem has baffled the best and the wisest. How many of Russia's bravest sons have succumbed to their ideals, after having striven to secure the happiness of their country. In many respects the rising that took place in 1825, when Nicholas I. ascended the throne, can be likened to events of the present day. The Decembrists (the conspiracy came to a climax in December) were highly educated men of the best families, and were desirous of bestowing the benefits of Western civilisation, a Monarchical Constitution, on their country. We find men implicated like Prince Troubetskoi—he was the recognised leader of the revolutionary soldiers of the Guards regiments—Prince Obolensky, Prince Wolhonsky, Ryleyeff, Colonel Pestel, Colonel S. Mouravieff-Apostol, and many others, in all about 250, amongst them the poet Pouchkine, young, handsome, gifted, the favourite of society.

An amusing story is told in connection with which proves the superstitious character of the Slav race. One cold and frosty night, Pouchkine had consented to drive from his country place near Pskoff to the house of a friend where a meeting of the conspirators was to take place. The moon was shining brightly, and he sleighed through the snow, wrapt in furs and deep thought. Suddenly a hare crossed his path. Quick as lightning, the poet bade his driver turn the horses and returned to his home. That same night the meeting-place was raided and the conspirators led to their doom, some to death and some to exile for life. Pouchkine had escaped the danger, saved by his superstition. A short time after this episode, however, he, too, was convicted and transported to the Causasus, where he spent many years in exile. Whilst there the beauty of the scenery and the tranquillity of his seclusion inspired him to some of his best poems. The conspiracy of the Decembrists was put down with the thunder of cannons, and Nicholas I. ascended the throne of his fathers.

DREAMS OR NIGHTMARES?

To-day, very nearly a hundred years later, the Goddess of Revolution holds her sway; she has plunged the country into a bacchanal of blood and terror, and aghast the world-redeemers look at the cancerous growth of idealistic dream. But why should dreams degenerate into ghastly nightmares? Surely a hero in glittering armour will arise, with the spark of genius in his eye, who will lead

(Continued at foot of next column.)

GALLANT FRENCH AIRMAN.

HEROIC RESCUE OF A BRITISH COMPANION.

The following account, in which names are suppressed, is of interest as showing how the French airmen work with the British and also how promptly the French Government rewards in deserving cases.

In April last a combined Allied attack was made on a seaport "somewhere in Flanders." A British aeroplane was hit, and fell with its occupants into the sea. The position was so dangerous, and the enemy's fire so heavy, that the French Commandant forbade any attempt at relief. A French Ensiegne de Vaisseau, however, in defiance of orders, went with his seaplane to the rescue, and succeeded in getting the British officers on to his craft. The machine being later disabled they were all taken prisoners by the Germans.

The French Commandant, in writing to the Enseigne's father, described the son's conduct as heroic. The fire was terrific, the young man's action was watched with greatest anxiety, and the escape of the whole party from wounds was miraculous. After speaking in the highest terms of the young officer's conduct, the Commandant added that, as orders had been disobeyed, it would have been necessary, had he returned, to place him under arrest. The further duty had remained to report his conduct, with the result shown in the orders of superior authority. These included an Army Order of the day, recounting the exploit, and adding the palm to the Croix de Guerre, already earned by the Enseigne, and a decree appointing him Chevalier of the Legion of Honour. An order of the Minister of Marine of a few days later date promoted the Enseigne de Vaisseau to the rank of lieutenant as a specially deserving case.

His service have also been recognised by the King, who has been pleased to create him a member of the D.S.O. and to confer upon his observer the D.S.M. The King has also conferred the D.S.M. on the crew of the companion seaplane.

The young officer is the son of a French nobleman of the south of France, connected with a British family well represented in the Service.

PLOT IN AMERICA.

TO DESTROY THE HARVEST.

After weeks of patient work by secret service agents, the American Government conducted a series of simultaneous raids on September 6th (says the New York Correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*), resulting in the arrest of a large number of members of the Industrial Workers of the World, a Socialist organisation financed by German money. William Haywood, president of the organisation, was captured at Chicago, and tons of documents were seized throughout the country, revealing a huge plot, the purpose of which included not only the destruction, as far as possible, of the wheat and corn crops of the West and the organisation of the mining industry, especially copper, but the commission of a multitude of crimes, all intended to hamper the successful prosecution of the war against Germany.

The plans of the conspirators contemplated the wrecking of farming machinery, especially wheat harvesting and threshing machines. This was to be accomplished by placing trusted members of the organisation in the employ of farmers as labourers, after which the Industrial Workers of the World farm-hands would take advantage of the first opportunity to drop pieces of metal and stones into the machines with the intention of destroying them.

Prosecution of the offenders has commenced, and an inquiry is also suggested with a view of ascertaining the part played by certain German-American firms in financing the conspiracy.

Detectives have taken possession of the headquarters of the Industrial Workers of the World at Sydney.

The Industrial Workers of the World is a frankly Anarchistic organisation. It claims to have 555 branches, with 85,000 members. In Australia several of its leading lights have recently been sentenced to terms of penal servitude for sedition and other grave offences.

with a firm hand the coach of freedom to its destiny. Where are the faithful legions that will surround him? Shall we look to the endless steppes of the Dnieper, to the Don, to the Volga, for her sons? Where are the knights of old, the ancient nomads of the Ukraine steppes, the Cossacks, who in the fourteenth century had formed themselves into a knighthood, known by the name of the Zaporogian Vetcha. They were fervent followers of the Russian Church, fearless warriors who fought the Tartars, Turks, and Poles. They were distillers and brewers, and ploughed the land, but were ever ready for the call of war, which promised them activity for their ever-restless spirit and rich loot, which they did not despise. In the seventeenth century the Cossacks accepted the suzerainty of the Tsars of Moscow, retaining for themselves the right to elect their own chief (Ataman or Hetman) and other privileges. Finally, after many revolts against their Muscovite masters, the most notable one being Hetman Mazeppa's against Peter the Great, they were incorporated by Catherine II. into the Russian army. Their fighting spirit has remained the same, as well as their chivalry, which in the early days of their knighthood had made them the Defender of the Oppressed. Come forth, brave warriors; Holy Russia is in danger! Meet the foe within your walls, beat back the foe at your gates! Never before have your gallantry and chivalry been invoked in vain!

May the Russian Eagle arise once more out of its ashes, may its two heads proudly look once more towards west and east, hovering over a free country of proud men!—*Daily Telegraph.*

A TRIBUTE TO KERENSKI.

Wilhelm Gomall, war correspondent of the *Kölnische Zeitung*, describing a talk with Russian prisoners captured during the German advance in Galicia, says:—

"In what they say, Kerenski continually comes into the foreground. The gift of oratory which he possesses must be something overpowering. This puny man is a magician with words, and the constancy with which he maintains his defence of the programme of the Workmen's and Soldiers' Council against all attacks made an impression on the broad Russian nature, and compelled even enemies to follow him. Soldiers have told me so again to-day, but I had heard it often, even from the people of the occupied Galician territory, who had seen Kerenski, and been present when he flung his fiery speeches into the crowds of soldiers in the towns. At Tarnopol, at Kalusz, and at Stanislau I was told about it. The statements of the front-line soldiers, who saw him among themselves close behind the positions, indeed actually in the trenches, confirm it; he was the inciter to the new attack, the passionate inflamer who stirred by the might and swing of his words. His exhortations inundated Russia and the army on all fronts, and by his convincing power he harnessed in other men whose names were bound to obtain acknowledgment and influence in Russia. Thus among the soldiers' papers calls to battle by Maxim Gorki (*sic*) and of the poet, Korolenko, who is just as popular in Russia, have been found. I have myself had in my hands these appeals; they are on sheets, the size of notepaper, dirty, evidently from the passage through many fingers, and had been distributed in thousands of copies by the numerous agitators who had cropped up as Kerenski's following. Through the power of this man, and to whose assistance Brussiloff and other Government generals then hastened, and whose ideas were supported by Chartoritzki, the Governor of Tarnopol, and the Government-General of the occupied territory of Galicia and the Bukowina, Bobronski, the aggressive spirit was cultivated by a widespread and tirelessly-conducted propaganda, and in that way the regiments of July, and the "Brigades of Death" formed which showed the willingness to stake their lives for the sake of the empty phraseology of the *Entente*."

In the following passage Gomall describes the devotion of those who kindled M. Kerenski's call:

"In the red brigades of death there stands in the front the idealists, the antetheses of the doubters; they are fanatically fierce and dauntless in attack, and with their red cocades and red standards, without arms, and only with a knife in their hands, rushed forward and spared no opponent, no wounded man, who fell into their path. To them Kerenski's cry, 'The fatherland is in danger,' had become a formula of prayer demanding self-sacrifice. In blind abandonment they ran into the raging machine-gun fire in front of our lines, fanatics, but, though befooled, nevertheless not the worst sons of their fatherland."

The same correspondent quotes an order of General Korniloff, which is probably authentic. It is as follows:

"Unauthorised departure from the positions I regard as synonymous with treachery and desertion. Accordingly, I categorically demand that in such cases all commanders shall, without hesitation, employ machine-gun and artillery fire against the traitors. All responsibility for the sacrifices I take upon myself. Inactivity and hesitation by the chief commanders I shall regard as non-fulfilment of service duties. I will at once remove them from their commands and hand them over to drum-head courts-martial."

A Budapesth telegram in the *Frankfurter Zeitung* contains some interesting statements about the Czech soldier, Joseph Mrnak, who helped General Korniloff to escape from the prisoners' camp at Koeszeq, and who until recently was believed in Russia to have paid for this service with his life. The message says that he was condemned to be hanged, but on his appeal the higher Court "believed his statement that when the general told him about the Russian espionage he regretted his act and wished

(Continued at foot of next Column.)

to bring Korniloff once more into the hands of the Hungarian troops, from doing which he was only prevented by his arrest while buying food in the neighbourhood of Karansebe." The death sentence was accordingly reduced to ten years' imprisonment. Mrnak is reported to have told the Court that General Korniloff promised him 20,000 kroner and a licence to open a chemist's shop in Russia.

Gents' Reliable WRIST WATCH.



12/6 or $3.06 Gold Dollars.

Will last YOU a Lifetime.

12/6 or $3.06 (gold) for this Gents' WRIST Watch, as illustrated, fitted with Reliable 10 JEWEL Swiss Lever Movement, accurately timed and adjusted in positions and suitable for all climates. Although small in size it is one of the strongest Wrist Watches we have ever seen, and is thoroughly recommended for Gents' wear. The well fitted and highly finished Solid Nickel Silver Case is guaranteed to wear white all through. Fine white enamel dial. Superior quality leather strap with secure buckle. Every Watch is carefully examined and tested in our own workshops, and fully guaranteed for FIVE Years against all defects in material and workmanship. With ordinary care this Watch will last You a lifetime. If not perfectly satisfactory, Watch can be returned at our expense, and your money will be promptly refunded including ALL postage charges. Price 12/6 $3.06 (gold). Superior quality 15 JEWEL Swiss Lever Movement, in SOLID SILVER Case, British Govmt. Stamped. Price 17/6 $4.28 (gold). LUMINOUS DIAL & HANDS. Time can be easily seen on the darkest night, guaranteed satisfactory 8/- ($1.92 gold) extra. POSTAGE (Reg'd.), British Empire, 7d. 14c. (gold) extra. Foreign Countries 1/1d. (22c. gold) extra. Send POST CARD for Catalogue of Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, Silver Goods, Sheffield Cutlery, Fountain Pens, Umbrellas, Typewriters. Write our Bank for References. Bankers: London City and Midland Bank Ltd., 48, Corn St., Bristol, England.

FEARS LTD. (Regd.) Watch Manufacturers and Jewellers. 410 BRISTOL BRIDGE, BRISTOL, Eng.

[117-3

HIMROD'S

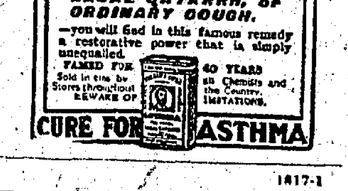
Gives Instant Relief

No matter what your respiratory organs may be suffering from—whether ASTHMA, INFLUENZA, NASAL CATARRH, or ORDINARY COUGH.

—you will find in this famous remedy a restorative power that is simply unequalled.

FAMED FOR 40 YEARS

Sold in tins by Stores, Druggists and Chemists and the Country. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.



CURE FOR ASTHMA

1417-1

CHAPOTEAUT'S

MORRHUOL



Superior to Emulsions or Cod Liver oil.

Each tiny Morrhuol capsule represents the medicinal value of a teaspoonful of oil.

Recommended at the Paris Academy of Medicine, for loss of appetite and flesh, to patients with consumptive tendencies.

Sold in bottles of 100 Capsules.

Sold by all Chemists.

48-5

THERAPION No. 1

NERVE DISCHARGES, EXHAUSTION, WITHOUT INJECTIONS.

THERAPION No. 2

NERVE BLOOD MOTION, BAD LUCK, GRIM LAUGHTER.

THERAPION No. 3

CURES CHRONIC WEAKNESSES, DRAINS, LOST VIGOR, &c.

SOLD BY LEADING CHEMISTS. PRICE IN ENGLAND, 2/9.

SEND STAMP ADDRESS ENVELOPE FOR FREE BOOK TO DR. LECLERC MED. CO. LAVERSTOCK RD., HAMPSTEAD, LONDON.

A CURE FOR YOU

PAY NEW DRAMATIC LESSONS FORM OF THERAPION EASY TO TAKE SAME AND LASTING CURE.

SEE THAT TRADE MARKED WORD "THERAPION" IS ON EACH BOTTLE. STAMP AFFIXED TO ALL GENUINE PACKETS.

1414 OBTAINABLE FROM ALL CHEMISTS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

HEATHER DAY.

WANTED VARIETY TURNS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION FOR GRAND PALACE OF VARIETIES AT ST. ANDREW'S FAIR ON 30TH NOV., 1917.

Will those willing to assist kindly, as soon as possible, send their names, with description of turn to

R. HENDERSON, Hon. Sec., Fair Committee, c/o Messrs. Shewan, Tomes & Co.

1923

Do Yourself A Good Turn

You do yourself the best of all possible good turns by getting rid at once of the trouble which may be robbing your life of health and happiness. It is amazing how many people go on suffering day after day from all sorts of complaints when a little self-benevolence might quickly give them lasting relief. To suffer from indigestion, liver troubles, headaches, constipation, and a train of similar disorders, when

By Taking

Beecham's Pills a speedy and permanent cure may be effected is surely the height of folly. If you have lost your appetite or the power to assimilate food has become defective; if you suffer from biliousness, flatulence or other derangements of the digestive organs you will do yourself a real good turn if you take

Beecham's Pills

Sold everywhere in boxes, price 9½d (36 pills) 1/1½d (56 pills) & 2/9 (168 pills).

1931-2

CANADIAN PACIFIC

OCEAN SERVICES LIMITED



QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC

To Canada, United States and Europe via Vancouver

In connection with the Canadian Pacific Railway

EMPRESS OF ASIA. EMPRESS OF RUSSIA.
30,625 tons displacement. 30,625 tons displacement.
Electric Heat in Every Cabin. Electric Light in Every Berth.
One, Two and Three-Room Suites with Private Bath.
Laundry—Gymnasium—Verandah Cafe.

EMPRESS OF JAPAN. MONTEAGLE.
11,000 tons displacement. 12,000 tons displacement.
Twin Screw Steel Steamships, with Modern Accommodations.
Excellent Table. Reduced First Class Fares.

S.S. "Monteagle" calls at Moji instead of Nagasaki. ALL STEAMERS call at Shanghai both East and West Bound.

Through bills of lading issued via Vancouver in connection with Canadian Pacific Railway to all Overland Points in Canada and the United States, also to Pacific Coast Points, European Ports and the West Indies.

For information as to Passage Fares, Freight Rates, etc., apply to

Agents:

HONGKONG—MANILA—SHANGHAI—NAGASAKI—MOJI—KOBE—YOKOHAMA.

J. R. SHAW, General Agent, Passenger Department, Hongkong. Telephone 42.

J. H. WALLACE, General Agent, Hongkong.

793

P. & O. S. N. CO.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE

WILL despatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS

LONDON & BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID and MARSEILLES.

SHANGHAI MOJI & KOBE.

LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, PORT SAID and MARSEILLES.

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.

LONDON AND BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID AND MARSEILLES.

WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS. Return tickets at a fare and-a-half available to Europe for two years, or Intermediate Ports for six months. Round the-world and through tickets to New York, at Special Rates

For PASSAGE RATES, HAND-BOOKS, FREIGHTS, DATES OF SAILING, ETC., apply to

E. V. D. PARR, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co'

INDO-CHINA S. NAV. CO., LTD.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	
HAIPHONG	"LOKSANG"	Saturday,	3rd Nov., 7 A.M.
SHANGHAI via SWATOW	"WOSANG"	Monday,	5th Nov. D'light.
MANILA	"TAISANG"	Monday,	5th Nov., 3 P.M.
MANILA	"YUENSANG"	Saturday,	10th Nov., 3 P.M.

CALCUTTA LINE:—Three sailings per month from Hongkong to Calcutta Calling at Singapore and Penang.

Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed to Kobe and Moji, frequently calling at Shanghai.

These steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with electric light and carry a fully qualified Surgeon.

This line is temporarily disorganised owing to the war. Particulars on application.

SHANGHAI LINE:—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow.

Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtsze Ports via Shanghai. Through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtsze Ports.

MANILA LINE:—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Saturday.

HAIPHONG LINE:—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Hoihow when inducement offers.

BORNEO LINE:—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by steamer having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kudat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawao and Lahad Data.

TIENTSIN LINE:—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin, calling at Weihaiwei and Chefoo.

UNDER STRAITS GOVERNMENT PASSPORT REGULATIONS. All European Passengers leaving the Colony for Straits Settlements are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD., General Managers.

Telephone No. 215. [6

R.M.S.P.

THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET CO.

OWNERS OF THE "SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR SAILINGS TO AND FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS,

Please Apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD., Agents.

Telephone No. 215, Sub. Ed. 10. 20

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS

S.S. "CHINA"

WILL SAIL FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU TO SAN FRANCISCO.

NOV. 16, 1917.-JAN. 28, 1918.

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH-CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE AT INTERMEDIATE RATES.

O. H. RITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent, Prince's Buildings, Ice House Street.

737

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN

REGULAR FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE BETWEEN

JAVA, CHINA AND JAPAN.

All Steamers fitted with Wireless Telegraphy.

The Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have accommodation for a limited number of Saloon Passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands India and Australia.

For Particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN

York Building, 1st Floor. Telephone No. 1574

JAVA-PACIFIC LINE

OF THE

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

MONTHLY SERVICE BETWEEN

NETH. INDIA, MANILA, HONGKONG & SAN FRANCISCO

Next Sailings for SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI. Subject to Change Without Notice.

S.S. "BINTANG" ... 17th November.
S.S. "TJIKEMBANG" ... 16th December.

The Steamers have accommodation for a limited number of Saloon Passengers and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Points in the United States of America and Canada.

For Particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN. Managing Agents

York Building [62

"NEDERLAND" ROYAL MAIL LINE

(STOOMVAART MAATSCHAPPY "NEDERLAND")

"ROTTERDAM LLOYD" ROYAL MAIL LINE

STOOMVAART MAATSCHAPPY "ROTTERDAMSCHE LLOYD"

JOINT SERVICE

Between NETHERLAND INDIES, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG and SAN FRANCISCO

Next Sailings for SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU

Steamers	Tonnage		to sail.
To SAN FRANCISCO.			
"WILIS"	8,000	...	7th Nov.
"REMBRANDT"	10,000	...	21st Nov.
"GOENTOER"	10,000	...	5th Dec.
To SINGAPORE AND JAVA.			
"RINDJANI"	8,000	...	3rd Nov.
"VONDEL"	10,000	...	17th Nov.
"ORANJE"	8,000	...	1st Dec.
"KONINGIN DER NEDERLANDEN"	15,000	...	15th Dec.

These Superior Passenger Steamers have accommodation for First and Second Class Saloon Passengers.

For further particulars please apply to

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN, Agents.

352] JAVA PACIFIC MAIL SERVICE.

Shipbuilders, Salvors, Engineers, Electrical Boilermakers, and Mechanical Engineers.

Graving Dock 750ft. by 80ft. 6in. Depth of Water over Sill at H.W.S.T. 32ft. 6in.

Electric Cranes lifting up to 100 Tons.

SHIPS

ENGINES

TAIKOO DOCK

BOILERS

MOTORS.

Agents for John I. Thornycroft & Co., Ltd., Marine and Road Motors, Light Draft Carriers, Speedy, Launches, Lighters and Harbour Craft, Houseboats and pleasure craft of every description.

The Taikoo Dockyard and Engineering Co., of Hongkong, Ltd.—Butterfield & Swire, Hongkong, China and Japan, Agents. Telegraphic Address: "TAIKOODOCK." Telephone 814.

[28

THOS. COOK & SON.

TOURIST, STEAMSHIP AND FORWARDING AGENTS, BANKERS, ETC.

OFFICIAL PASSENGER AGENTS TO THE PHILIPPINE GOVERNMENT.

TICKETS SUPPLIED to ALL PARTS of the WORLD at Tariff Rates.

LETTERS of CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES ISSUED and CASHED.

BAGGAGE collected, forwarded and insured at lowest rates.

Cook's "FAR EASTERN TRAVELLER'S GAZETTE" containing Sailings and Fares from the Far East to all parts of the World will be forwarded free on application.

Telegraphic address "COUPON." THOS. COOK & SON,

Telephone No. 534. Hongkong Hotel Buildings, corner of Pedder Street and Des Voeux Road, HONGKONG.

Also SHANGHAI, PEKING, YOKOHAMA, MANILA

Chief Office:—LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON, E.C.

669

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

1ST NOVEMBER, A.M.

Station.	Hour.	Barometer at Sea Level	Temperature.	Humidity.	Wind Direction.	Wind Force.	Weather.
Vladivostock	6 a.	—	—	—	—	3	—
Nemuro	5 a.	30.08	—	—	W	3	—
Hakodate	..	30.21	—	—	—	0	—
Tokio	..	30.12	—	—	ENW	1	—
Kochi	..	30.17	—	—	SW	2	—
Nagasaki	..	30.09	—	—	NE	4	—
Kagoshima	..	30.06	—	—	NNE	1	—
Oshima	..	29.91	—	—	SE	6	—
Naha	..	29.89	—	—	—	0	—
Ishi'jima	..	29.89	—	—	SE	1	—
Bonin Island	..	30 02	—	—	—	0	—
Weihaiwei	6 a.	4	40	66	—	0	—
Hankow	..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ichang	..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kukiang	..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Changsha	..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shanghai	..	29.92	57	100	ENE	1	r
Gutzlaff	..	29.91	60	100	E	2	r
Sharp Peak	..	29.90	68	94	—	2	c
Amoy	..	29.90	70	100	—	1	c
Swatow	..	—	—	—	—	0	c
Taihoku	5 a.	29.86	72	96	—	0	b
Tauhu	..	29.88	70	—	—	0	b
Tainan	..	29.87	72	—	NNE	1	b
Koshun	..	29.86	72	—	—	0	b
Pescadores	..	29.85	73	—	N	2	b
Canton	6 a.	29.86	74	96	W	1	o
Hongkong	..	29.87	73	96	E	2	d
Gap Rock	..	29 86	—	—	E	4	o
Macao	..	29.85	73	96	ENE	2	of
Wuchow	9 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hoihow	..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pakhoi	..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Phulien	7 a.	29.81	75	96	ESE	4	b
Tourane	..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cape St. James	..	29.76	73	—	NW	2	b
Aparri	6 a.	29.71	73	91	E	1	b
Dagupan	..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manila	..	29.75	72	93	E	1	o
Legaspi	..	29.73	77	92	NE	2	b
Tacloban	..	29.73	75	93	WNW	2	o
Iloilo	..	29.71	75	91	N	4	o
Surigao	..	29.72	73	94	SSW	1	o
Guam	4.20	29 80	73	—	NE	2	o
Labuan	6 a.	29.72	76	95	SW	4	b

T. E. CLAXTON, *Director.*

1. BAROMETER, reduced to 32 degrees Fahrenheit, on the level of the sea in inches, tens and hundredths.
2. TEMPERATURE, in the shade, in degrees Fahrenheit.
3. HUMIDITY, in percentage of saturation, the humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100.
4. DIRECTION OF WIND, to two points.
5. FORCE OF WIND, according to Beaufort Scale.
6. STATE OF WEATHER; b blue sky, c detached cloud, d drizzling rain, f fog, g gloomy, h hail, l lightning, o overcast, p passing showers, q squal, r rain, snow, t thunder, v visibility, w dew (wet).
7. RAIN in inches, tenths and hundreds

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, November 1st.

	Previous Day at 2 p.m.	On Date at 6 a.m.	On Date at 2 p.m.
Barometer	29.87	29.87	29.81
Temperature	75	73	76
Humidity	81	96	80
Wind Direction	ENE	East	East
" Force	3	2	3
Weather	c	cd	b
Rain	—	—	0.09

Highest open-air Temperature on 31st 75

Lowest open-air Temperature on 1st 72

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

From 2nd to 8th November.

Days of Week	Days of Month	High Water. H'kong Mean Time.	High Water. Height	Low Water. H'kong Mean Time.	Low Water. Height
		h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.
Fri.	2	0 22 a	4 9	m 5 13	1 2
		10 35 a	3 0	4 2 a	3 9
Satur.	3	1 16 a	4 6	m 6 1	1 4
		11 14 a	3 7	4 28 a	4 1
Sun.	4	2 40 a	4 5	m 6 53	1 7
		11 56 a	3 3	4 46 a	4 3
Mon.	5	No infer.	high-	nor low-	water
Tues.	6	m 0 46	6 9	m 8 56	2 3
		No infer.	high-	nor low-	water
Wed.	7	m 1 48	6 4	m 9 57	2 5
		No infer.	high-	nor low-	water
Thurs.	8	m 3 3	6 0	m 10 48	2 7
		6 35 a	5 4	11 Ba	4 7

VISITORS AT HOTELS.

HONGKONG HOTEL.

Mr Geo. S. Archbutt
Miss A. G. Anderson
Mr G. E. Anderson
Mr & Mrs J. W. Appleton
Mr H. Murray Bain
aHs Barry
Miss Barry
Mr & Mrs H. A. Baxter
Master Baxter
Mr A. P. Batcham
Mrs E. B. Bellios
Mr C. D. J. Bell
Mr R. J. Birbeck
Mr J. D. Birrell
Mr S. T. Bitting
Mr C. T. Boswell
Mr & Mrs A. L. Boust
Mr H. Boylan
Capt & Mrs Branch
Mr W. G Browell
Mr H. S. Burgess, R.N.R.
Mr L. A. Calderon
Mr & Mrs Carpmael
Mrs B. Plunkett—Cole
Mr J. D. Courtney
Capt P. H. Cowan
Mr M. S. Cowan
Mr W. E. Crowe
Mr & Mrs R. Daurelle
Mr W. B. Davenport
Capt & Mrs L. D'Oliveyra
Mr A. E. Fearnley
Mr W. T. Fenn
Mr & Mrs P. C. Fliche
Mrs J. M. Forbes
Mr J. F. Gale
Mr R. V. Glenn
Mrs N. M. Gordon and child
Mr V. Gouldbourn
Mr & Mrs J. Gould
Capt T. P. Hall
Mr W. R. Hall
Mr J. S. Hamilton
Mr & Mrs W. A. Hansibal
Mr G. Harper
Mr G. P. Hart
Mr D. S. Hewitt
Mrs A. E. Hodgins
Mr & Mrs Paul Hodgson
Mr L. Huffman
Mr W. E. Hoogewerff
Mrs W. A. Huffman
Capt L. Hussey
Capt & Mrs R. Innes
Mr C. D. Jacobson
Mr E. M. Joseph
Mr M. R. de Journel
Mr & Mrs J. Kershaw
Dr F. T. Keyt
Mr & Mrs C. Kitts
Mr J. P. H. Kluft
Mr F. McLaren
Mr & Mrs C. Lauritzen
Mr G. Guidon—Lavallée
Mr & Mrs Leatherbarrow
Mr & Mrs J. J. Leiria
Mr A. J. L. Lee
Mr & Mrs M. Lewis
Mr C. Little
MrS. Longfield
Capt H P. Longland
Mr G. Lunin
Mr & Mrs F. Maitland
Mr H. E. Maslin
Maj. D. Macdonald
Dr & Mrs O. Marriott
Mr H. van Meines
Mr J. Mereski
Mr E. Mopin
Mr J. S. Nicolson
Mr F. A. O'Brien
Mr G. Osborne
Mrs H. Parsons
Mr L. L. Peck
Mr & Mrs J. Prentice
Mr W. G. Pratt
Mr A. L. Rae
Mr E. H. Ray
Miss F. Reay
Mr & Mrs E. W. Rice, Jr.
Mad. C. Rigon
Mr G. V. Riach
Mrs U. S. da Rocha
Mr & Mrs W. C. Shiner and child
Mr & Mrs F. da Silva
Mrs M. Slade
Mr E. B Smith
Mr A. W. P. Spiers
Mr H. M. Spit
Mr J. Stalker
Mr A. W. van de Star
Mrs Stevens
Mr C. P. Templeton
Mr & Mrs R. E. Thompson
Mr Tho Tong Hai
Mr F. G Thompson
Mr & Mrs A. Tier
Mr Tjie Eng Hok
Mr G. Vacher
Mr & Mrs H W. Waterfall
Mr C. E. Watkins
Mr D'arcy Weatherbe
Mr R. W. Weymouth
Mrs W. Whiffen
Mr G. G. Wood
Mrs H. Woods
Miss A. Woods
Miss D. Woods

KING EDWARD HOTEL

Mrs R. Almond
Dr & Mrs Asger and son
Mr J. R. F. Flynn Anderson
Mr Hansekom
Mr G. Bannerman
Mr W. Budge
Mr & Mrs T. S. Cheng
Mrs Christiansen and child
Mr T. B Culhane
Mr Finlayson
Mr Chester Fitts
Mr & Mrs Gregory
Mr & Mrs Hammes and children
Mr & Mrs Wm. Jackson
Mr B. James
Mr P. B. Kincaid
Mrs Lishman
Mrs McAinsh
Mr W. Morley
Mr E. Moran
Mr J. Newberg
Mrs W. C Passmore
Mr J. F. Reid
Mr & Mrs O. E. Richardson
Mrs H. M. Sherwin
Mr & Mrs Siefert and family
Mr E. M. Sleigh
Mrs Stewart and children
Mr Swaaten
Mrs Stubbings and daughter
Mr A. L. Todt
Mr & Mrs Underwood
Mrs P. Walsh

PEAK HOTEL.

Mrs I. Adams
Mr D. K. Blair
Mr J. Bower
Mr & Mrs O. T. Breakspear
Mr & Mrs F. W. Cary
Mr & Mrs H. B. L. Dowbiggin
Mrs S. Evans
Mr F. W. Evans
Mr Denman Fuller
Mr & Mrs B. A. Hale
Mr & Mrs H R. Harling
Mrs S. J. R. Johns
Mr F. B Johnson
Mr & Mrs J. J. Jonckheer
Mr Thorvald Kring
Mr & Mrs A. Lambelet
Capt & Mrs H. M. C. Macaulay, R.A.M.C.
Mr R. F. Mattingley
Capt & Mrs Vieria Mathos
Mr R. Muir
Mr E. H. Muton
Mr & Mrs F. G. Nightingale
Miss Pederson
Mr V L. Perkins
Mrs Persin
Comdr. Read
Mr & Mrs W. E. Roberts
Miss Skinner
Mr & Mrs V Findley Smith
Mr & Mrs A. Findley Smith
Mr S. R. Smith
Mr H. Twomey
Mdme. Le Vaillant
Maj.-Gen. Ventris
Mr A. C. Vermanlen
Lt.-Col. John Ward, M.P.
Mr J. Wilson
Col. R. E. Young

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

TO-MORROW.

2 p.m.—Ministering Children's League, Sale of Work and Entertainment at the Government House.

Saturday, 10th Nov.:—

9.15 p.m.—The Court Cards at the Theatre Royal.



KEATINGS LOZENGES
cure the worst Cough

[1048

CHILDREN OF FAR CATHAY.

A SOCIAL AND POLITICAL NOVEL OF ABSORBING INTEREST,

By CHAS. J. HALCOMBE,

Formerly of the Imperial Chinese Customs Service, Author of "The Mystic Flowery Land," etc.

THE VOLUME, which consists of 491 Pages, and includes a Sketch Plan of historical interest showing the disposition of the Forces at the battle of Kweilin, is dedicated to Sir ROBERT HART, G.C.M.G., and Dr. A. RENNIE.

Its description of Chinese Social Customs and Superstitions, combined with the insight it gives into political conditions in China, makes "CHILDREN OF FAR CATHAY" an excellent volume for presentation to friends at Home.

PRICE $3.50.

To be obtained from Messrs. KELLY & WALSH, LTD., Messrs. BREWER & Co., or from the Printers and Publishers, the "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS" Office.

ON SALE.

HONGKONG HANSARD REPORTS of the MEETINGS of the LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL for the Session, 1915.

REVISED BY THE MEMBERS.

PRICE $5.

DAILY PRESS OFFICE

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transhipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route, and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.
Managing Agents.

17

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & EUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

TO

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Cape of Good Hope at Owners' option

Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.
General Agents.

or to Reiss & Co., Canton.

63

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SWATOW and SINGAPORE	"LINAN" ...	On 2nd Nov., Noon.
SHANGHAI	"SHENGKING" ...	On 3rd Nov., 3 P.M.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO ...	"TEAN ...	On 3rd Nov., 3 P.M.
TIENTSIN	"KUEICHOW" ...	On 4th Nov., Noon.
SHANGHAI	"CHENAN" ...	On 6th Nov., 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"SINKIANG" ...	On 8th Nov., 3 P.M.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUI.

MANILA LINE—TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS. Excellent Saloon accommodation Amidships; Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms.

☞ SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation, Amidships. Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtsze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are Landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transhipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.
Agents.

TELEPHONE 36.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent Cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW

AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days).

"HAIHONG"	Capt. J. W. Evans ...	TUESDAY,	6th Nov., at Noon.
"HAITAN"	Capt. A. E. Hodgins ...	FRIDAY,	9th Nov., at Noon.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.,
General Managers.

5

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN

CALCUTTA, STRAITS, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD

WESTWARD

The above Steamers have excellent Saloon accommodation for Passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon

For Freight or passage apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.,
Agents.

P. & O. S. N. CO.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE

UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT

TO

MARSEILLES AND LONDON,

TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO TO

STRAITS, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c.

Steamers to Colombo	Leave Hongkong Noon	Connecting Mail Str. from Colombo	Due at Marseilles 1917	Due at London 1917

When Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO.

Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking.

On the Australian Route Tickets Interchangeable with Orient Line.

SAILINGS DIRECT TO

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

S.S.	Leave Hongkong About

Passengers may travel by Railway in Japan between Ports of Call free of charge.

Return Tickets are available be Messageries Maritimes Company.

INTERMEDIATE STEAMERS

(Non-Transhipment),

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS,

WILL LEAVE DIRECT FOR

MARSEILLES AND LONDON,

Calling at SINGAPORE, PORT SWETTENHAM, PENANG, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID.

CARRYING 1ST AND 2ND SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.

PROPOSED SAILINGS:

Steamers.	Leave H'kong, about	Leave S'pore about	Due at M'rseilles, if sailing about	Due London about
The Intermediate Service is Temporarily Suspended.				

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Berth Furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp.

Round-the-World Tickets and Through Tickets to New York in connection with the Principal Mail Lines.

Return Tickets at fare and a half available to Europe for Two Years or to Intermediate Ports for Six Months.

Owing to the War in Europe Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.

Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freights, Handbooks, Dates of Sailing, etc., apply to

E. V. D. PARR.
Superintendent

22

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, COLOMBO, DELAGOA BAY, CAPE TOWN and MADEIRA.

VICTORIA, B.C., and SEATTLE VIA SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, and YOKOHAMA	§ TOKIWA MARU Capt. Ogura 16,130	SATURDAY, 8th Dec., at Noon.	

SYDNEY and MELBOURNE, VIA MANILA ZAMBOANGA THURSDAY ISLAND TOWNSVILLE AND BRISBANE.

CALCUTTA VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG and RANGOON.

BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA and COLOMBO.

NAGASAKI KOBE and YOKOHAMA	§ TANGO MARU Capt. Soyeda 13,500	SATURDAY, 17th Nov., at 11 A.M.	
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI and KOBE			
SHANGHAI, KOBE ...	§ KASHIMA MARU Capt. Tozawa 2,100	THURSDAY, 22nd Nov., at 11 A.M.	
YOKOHAMA.	§ MISHIMA MARU Capt. Nisuiunra 6,000	MONDAY, 3rd Dec., at 11 A.M.	
SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.	CEYLON MARU Capt. Tsuda 10,000	SATURDAY, 3rd Nov.	
	TAISHO MARU Capt. Ogawa 6,000	FRIDAY, 9th Nov.	

EASTBOUND NEW YORK LINE VIA PANAMA CANAL.

(CARGO ONLY).

NEW YORK VIA SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO, PANAMA AND COLON.

§ Wireless Telegraphy.

For Further Information, apply to—

TELEPHONE NOS. 302 and 333

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
R. MORI, Manager.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
NIPPON MARU	11,000 ...	SATUR., 10th Nov.
SHINYO MARU	23,000 ...	FRI., 23rd Nov.
PERSIA MARU	8,000 ...	FRI., 7th Dec.
SIBERIA MARU	18,000 ...	MON., 31st Dec.
TENYO MARU	22,000 ...	WED., 11th Jan. 1918.

The s.s. "Nippon Maru" and s.s "Persia Maru" omit call at Shanghai.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO SAN PEDRO, SALINO CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA AND IQUIQUE.

THENCE BY TRANS-ANDEAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

ANYO MARU	18,500 Tons
KIYO MARU	17,200 "
SEIYO MARU	14,000 "

Tickets are interchangeable with the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LTD., and the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

Passengers may travel by Rail between Ports of Call in Japan free of Charge.

For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—

T. DAIGO, AGENT,
King's Building.

TELEPHONE 2374 and 2375.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SERVICE TO AND FROM JAPAN VIA SHANGHAI.

SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE.

Ports of call:—Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong, Haiphong, Tourane, Saigon, Singapore, Colombo, Aden, Djibouti, Suez, Port Said, Marseilles.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Return Tickets to Europe available two years.

Return Tickets to Intermediate Ports available six months.

For full particulars regarding sailings, apply to

P. THOMAS, Agent,
Queen's Building.

TELEPHONE 740.



O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG

(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

North American Line.

(TRANS PACIFIC)

FOR VICTORIA, SEATTLE AND TACOMA, VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, NAGASAKI, MOJI, KOBE, AND YOKOHAMA.

"MANILA MARU"	THURSDAY,	8th Nov., at 3 P.M.
"CHICAGO MARU"	TUESDAY,	20th Nov., at 3 P.M.

NORTH AMERICAN LINE—This line maintains a regular fortnightly service between Hongkong and Puget Sound ports touching at intermediate ports in Japan. Overland cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for U.S.A. and connections are made at Puget Sound ports with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE—Every three months the steamer proceeding to Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Buenos Aires, via Singapore, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town.

AUSTRALIAN LINE—Monthly service between Japan and Adelaide, calling Auckland, N. Z., Sydney and Melbourne.

BOMBAY LINE—Fortnightly service for Bombay calling at Singapore, and Colombo. At present this line's steamers maintains cargo only

JAVA LINE—Monthly service for Java ports calling at Manila, Sandakan and Macassar. Booking for passengers and cargo to the ports.

FOR SAILING DATES AND FURTHER PARTICULARS REGARDING PASSENGER OR FREIGHT APPLY AT OFFICE.

FORMOSAN LINE—For Tamsui, Keelung and Anping, Takao, viâ Swatow and Amoy.

"AMAKUSA MARU"	SUNDAY,	4th Nov., at 10 A.M.
"SOSHU MARU"	THURSDAY,	8th Nov., at 8 A.M.

These Formosan Liners will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office, and while the steamer is alongside the wharf Telephone No. 76 will be fixed.

For FURTHER INFORMATION, apply to—

M. HIGUCHI, Manager.
No. 1, Queen's Building.

Tel. Nos. 744 and 745.

48

BEFORE LEAVING FOR HOME ON A HOLIDAY

ORDER THE

"HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS"

TO BE SENT TO YOU, AND SO

KEEP IN TOUCH WITH THE FAR EAST.

ALL THE NEWS OF THE WEEK FULLY RECORDED

INCLUDING THE MOVEMENTS OF THE LOCAL MARKETS.

24 PAGES 24 PAGES 24 PAGES

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

LOCAL AND REGULAR MAILS OUTWARD.

For	On Week-Days	On Sundays & Holidays
Tai O	Noon	—
Tai Po	10.00 A.M.	8.30 A.M.
Cheung Chow	7.30 A.M., 3.00 P.M.	—
Shataukok, Shatin and Sheungshui, Aberdeen, Autau, Ping Shan, Sai Kung, Santau, Stanley	4.30 P.M.	—
Canton, Samshui and Wuchow	7.30 A.M. Regis. 3.00 P.M. Letters 4.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M.
Macao	7.15 A.M., 1.30 P.M.	9.00 A.M.
Kongmoon	5.00 P.M. Except Saturdays	5.00 P.M.
Namtau and Saumei	5.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M.
Shamchun	10.00 A.M., 4.00 P.M.	9.00 A.M.

From Sheungwan Western Branch P.O.

For	On Week-Days	On Sundays	On Holidays
Macao	7.30 A.M., 1.30 P.M.	8.30 A.M.	7.30 A.M., 1.30 P.M.
Canton	7.30 A.M., 9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.	7.30 A.M., 9.30 P.M.
Tai Ping Tung	9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.
Shek Ki	9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.
Kongmoon	6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.
Kumchuk	6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.
Kaukong	6.00 P.M. Except Saturdays	6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.

SHARE LIST.—QUOTATIONS.

HONGKONG, 1ST NOVEMBER, 1917.

Stocks.	Paid up Value.	Official Quotation 10.30 A.M.	Closing Quotation.	Last Dividend.
Banks.—				
Hongkong and Shanghai	$125	$650, sellers		£2 3/- int. a/c 1917
Insurances.—				
Canton	$50	$320, buyers		$25 for 1915
China Fires	$20	$131 buyers		$9 for 1915
Hongkong Fires	$50	$310, buy.		$27 for 1915
North Chinas	£5	T. 120, buy.		15/- int. account 1916
Unions	$100	$800		$60 for 1915
Yangtszes	$50	$205, buyers		$21 for 1915
Shipping.—				
Douglas S.S. Co.	$50	$73		$10 for year ending 30-6-17
				$1.25 for 1916
Canton Steamboats	$15	$19½		
Indo-China Pref.	£5	$33, buyers		6/- for 1915
Do. Def.	£5	$116, sellers		50/- for 1916
Star Ferry Co.	$10	$26½, buy.		$2.10 for year ending 30-9-17
Refineries.—				
China Sugars	$100	$85, sellers		$12 for 1916
Malabon Sugars	P30	$29⅜, buyers		5 Ps. for 1916
Docks, Wharves and Godowns.—				
Kowloon Wharf Co.	$50	$86, buyers		$4 and bonus of $2 for 1916
H. and W. Dock Co.	$50	$117, buyers		$2½ int. account 1917
Shanghai Docks	Tls. 100	Tls. 76½		Tls. 7½ for year ending 30-4-16
Lands, Hotels and Buildings.—				
Central Estates	$100	$89, buyers		$7 for 1916
Hongkong Hotels	$50	$90, buyers		$3 for ½ year
Hongkong Lands	$100	$88		$3½ int. account 1917
Hongkong Land Reclamation	$75	$115		$5.25 for 1916
Humphreys Estates	$10	$5½, buyers		50 cents for 1916
Kowloon Lands	$30	$30		$2 for 1916
West Points	$50	$85		$3 int. account 1917
Oils.—				
Langkats	G10	Tls. 13½, buy.		Tls. 1 for year ending 31-10-16
Shells	$1	107/6		7/- for 1916
Ural Caspians	$1	30/-		2/- for 1915/16
Mining.—				
Kailans	$1	40/-		1/- int. act. year ending 30-6-17
Raubs	$1	$2½, sellers		None since 1910
Tronch	$1	25/-		4/- int. account 1916
Cotton Mills.—				
Ewo	Tls. 50	T. 155		Tls. 9 for year ending 31-10-16
Kung Yik	Tls. 10	T. 15		T. 0.90 for year ending 30-11-16
Oriental C. S. Co., Ltd.	Tls. 50	T. 38½		Tls. 6 for 1913
Shanghai	Tls. 50	T. 114		Tls. 6 for year ending 30-6-17
Yangtszepoo	Tls. 5	T. 5½		Nil for 1915
Miscellaneous.—				
China Borneos	$12	$8½		50 cents for 1916
China Lights	$5	$4.10		None since 1906
China Providents	$10	$7½, buyers		70 cents for 1916
Dairy Farms	$6	$21½, buy.		$2 for year ending 31-7-17
Green Island Cement	$7½	$7.40		50 cents for 1916
Hongkong Electrics	$10	$43, buyers		$3 for year ending 25-2-17
Hongkong Ices	$25	$147½		$2 int. a/c 1917
Hongkong Ropes	$10	$29½		$1 int. a/c 1917
Hongkong Steels	$10	$10		$1 for year ending 31-5-17
Hongkong Trams	5/-	$6.65		9% int. a/c 1917
Peak Trams Old	$10	$8½, sellers		7% for year ending do. [30-4-17
Do. New	$1	$0.90, sellers		35 cents for year ending 31-5-17
Steam Laundries	$5	$3, buyers		$1.35 for 1916
Union Waterboats	$7	$13		70 cents for 1916
Watson & Co.	$10	$5½, buyers		None since 1914
Wm. Powell, Limited	$7	$9½, sellers		

Rubbers. (Singapore Currency).	Paid up Value.	Year Ends.	Latest Quotation.	Dividend for Last Year.	Int. Div. to Date.
Alor Gajahs	$1	Sept.	$4.60	65 p. c.	40 p. c.
Ayer Panas	$5	Jan.	$12.40	25 p. c.	—
Glenealy	$1	Oct.	$2.60	30 p. c.	10 p. c.
Kedah	$1	April	$4.20	55 p. c.	10 p. c.
Kempas	$2	June	$9.25	40 p. c.	—
Malaka Pinda	$1	Aug.	$3.10	30 p. c.	20 p. c.
Malakoff	$2	Dec.	$4.70	30 p. c.	15 p. c.
New Serendah	$2	Dec.	$4.90	25 p. c.	10 p. c.
Sandycroft	$2	Jan.	$4.75	30 p. c.	5 p. c.
Tapah	$10	Dec.	$22.75	35 p. c.	10 p. c.
Plantation Rubber in London			29		

VERNON & SMYTH. Share Brokers.

COMMERCIAL.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

November 1st.

On London.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	2/11½
Bank Bills, on demand	2/11⅝
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	2/11½
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	2/11½
Credits, at 4 months' sight	2/-⅞
Documentary Bills 4 months' sight	2/-⅞
On Paris—	
Bank Bills, on demand	407½
Credits, at 4 months' sight	422
On New York.—	
Bank Bills, on demand	70⅜
Credits at 60 days' sight	—
On Bombay—	
Telegraphic Transfer	—
Bank Bills, on demand	nom.
On Calcutta.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	—
Bank Bills, on demand	nom
On Shanghai.—	
Bank Bills, at sight	nom.
Private, 30 days' sight	—
On Yokohama.—On demand	136½
On Manila.—On demand—Pesos	140
On Singapore.—On demand	125
On Batavia.—On demand	164
On Haiphong.—On demand	¾ % pm s.
On Saigon.—On demand	¾ % pm s.
On Bangkok.—On demand	52⅜
Sovereign Bank's Buying Rate	$ 6.70 n.
Gold Leaf, 100 fine, per tael	$43.20
Bar Silver per oz	45⅜d.

Subsidiary Coins.

Hongkong ...20 cents. pieces	per cent.	$0.00 Premium
Hongkong ...10 „	„	$0.10 „
Canton 20 „	„	$4.65 Discount
Canton 10 „	„	$0.00 „

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA BOMBAY, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS AND LONDON.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR BATAVIA, AMERICAN, CONTINENTAL, AND SOUTH AFRICA PORTS.

THE Homeward Mail Steamer, carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this port as usual, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports. Passengers, accommodation in the connecting vessel secured before departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuables and Tea and Cargo for Italy, France and London (under arrangement) will be conveyed by this Steamer proceeding via Bombay to Marseilles and London.

Parcels will be received at the Office until 3 P.M. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required.

For further particulars, sailing dates, etc. apply to

E. V. D. PARR,
Superintendent.

1

Virginia's Best

Sweetness, Coolness, Infinite Satisfaction—a feeling of Supreme Content.



The man who enjoys a Virginia Cigarette and has never Smoked 'Three Castles' has yet to taste perfection.

The "THREE CASTLES" CIGARETTES

"There's no sweeter tobacco comes from Virginia and no better brand than the 'Three Castles'."
THACKERAY—The Virginians.

Save the coupons—they are Valuable

W.D. & H.O. WILLS
Bristol and London.

This advertisement is issued by the British-American Tobacco Co., Ltd. [15

BROSSARD & MOPIN,

Reinforced Concrete Specialists, Singapore and Saigon.

Are fully equipped to design and build any structure of reinforced concrete, such as

Buildings:—Godowns, factories, foundations, frames, floors, roofs of residential quarters, offices, foundations in bad ground.

Wharves, Bridges, Culverts, Chimneys, Towers, Reservoirs, Bins.

Retaining Walls, Dams, etc.

Designs and estimates on application to the Agent:—

WM. C. JACK & CO., LTD.

14, DES VŒUX ROAD, HONGKONG.

[37

BANKS

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE.

Capital (¼ Paid up) Francs 45,000,000
(1/3 of the Capital subscribed by the Government of the Chinese Republic).

Chairman of the Board of Directors } André Berthelot,
General Manager A. J. Pernotte.

HEAD OFFICE:
74, Rue Saint Lazare, PARIS.

BRANCHES:
PEKING, SHANGHAI, TIENTSIN, HONGKONG, SAIGON.

BANKERS:
In FRANCE: Société Générale pour favoriser le Développement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
In LONDON: London County & Westminster Bank, Ltd.
In NEW YORK: Redmond & Co.

Telegraphic Address: CHIBANKIND.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

M. ROUET DE JOURNEL,
Manager.
HONGKONG BRANCH,
Queen's Buildings
5, Chater Road. Tel. No 2352
Hongkong, 14th May, 1917 [835

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the Minimum Monthly Balances at 3½ per cent. per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option balances of $100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 per cent. per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 2nd November, 1914. [10

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

Paid-up Capital... £1,200,000
Reserve Fund £1,200,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors £1,200,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

T. C. DOWNING,
Manager.
Hongkong, 8th May 1917. [141

BANKS

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital	$15,000,000
Reserve Funds:—	
Sterling £1,500,000, at 2/—	$15,000,000
Silver	$18,500,000
	$33,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$15,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS:
Hon. Mr. S. H. DODWELL—Chairman.
Hon. Mr. P. H. HOLYOAK—Deputy Chairman.
Hon. Mr. C. E. Anton, C. S. Gubbay, Esq.
F. C. Butcher, Esq. E. V. D. Parr, Esq.
A. H. Compton, Esq W. L. Pattenden, Esq.
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER:
Hongkong—N. J. STABB, Esq.

MANAGER:
Shanghai—A. G. STEPHEN, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS:
LONDON COUNTY AND WESTMINSTER BANK, LIMITED.

HONGKONG INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Account at the rate of Two per cent. per annum on the Daily Balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS,
For 3 months, 2½ per cent. per annum.
„ 6 „ 3½ „ „
„ 12 „ 4 „ „

N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 13th July, 1917. [9

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: 15, Gracechurch St., London

Authorised Capital		£1,500,000
Subscribed „		1,125,000
Paid-up „		562,500
Reserve Fund „		600,000

BANKERS:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND,
THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED.

BRANCHES:
Bombay Galle Karachi Penang
Calcutta Hongkong Kota Bhara Rangoon
Colombo Howrah KualaLumpur Shanghai
Delhi Kandy Madras Singapore
Port Louis (Mauritius).

HONGKONG BRANCH.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances and on Fixed Deposits at rates that may be ascertained on application.

C. CHAMPKIN,
Acting Manager.
No. 7, Queen's Road Central,
Hongkong, 26th May, 1916. [887

BANKS

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LIMITED
(TAIWAN GINKO).

INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL IMPERIAL CHARTER, 1899.

Capital Subscribed		Yen 20,000,000
Capital Paid-up		„ 17,500,000
Reserve Funds		„ 5,380,000

HEAD OFFICE:
TAIPEH, FORMOSA.

BRANCHES:
JAPAN—KOBE, OSAKA, TOKIO & YOKOHAMA.
FORMOSA—AKO, GIRAN, KAGI, KARENKE, KELUNG, MAKUNG, PINAN, SHINCHIKU, TAICHU, TAIWAN, TAKOW TAMSUI.
CHINA—AMOY, CANTON, FOOCHOW, HANKOW, KIUKIANG, SHANGHAI, SWATOW
OTHERS—HONGKONG, LONDON, SINGAPORE SOMARAJAIA, SEMARANG & NEW YORK

LONDON BANKERS:
Capital and Counties Bank, London, and South-Western Bank, Parr's Bank.

The Bank has Correspondents in the Commercial centres of Russia, Manchuria, Indo-China, India, Philippine Islands, Java, Australia, America, and elsewhere.

Interest allowed on Current Account, Fixed Deposits, and Savings Deposits at rates which will be quoted on application.

N. YANAGITA,
Manager.
HONGKONG BRANCH,
8, Des Vœux Road.
Hongkong, 15th September, 1917. [609

THE BANK OF CHINA GOVERNMENT BANK.

(SPECIALLY AUTHORISED BY PRESIDENTIAL MANDATE OF 15TH APRIL, 1912.)

Authorised Capital		$60,000,000
Paid-up Capital		$10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE:—PEKING.

BRANCHES AND SUB-BRANCHES:
SHANGHAI; NANKING; Chinkiang, Yangchow, Wusieh, Wuhu, Anshing, Taiping, Tatungkiangpo, Soochow, HANKOW; Hankow, Ichang, Manchang, TIENTSIN; Peking, Tongshan, Luanhsien, Langhsien, Pingyuanhsien, HANGCHOW; Welchow, Shaohsing, Chishsin, Lanchi, Huchow, Ningpo, KAIFENG; Changteh, Sinyang, Lohe, Chowkou, TSINAN; Chowtsun, Tsaochuen, Linchi, Lintsing, Tsinien, Yihsien, Huiming, Chefoo, Tsingtao, TAIYUAN; Yunshang, FOOCHOW, CHANGCHUN; Kirin, Mukden, Newchwang, Fakumen, Harbin, Tsitsihar, Tieling, Changchow, Antung, CANTON, KUNTANG, PEKING, Kaulkan Suiyuanchang, etc., etc.

CANTON BRANCH.

Interest allowed on current accounts and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application. Every description of Banking business transacted, loans granted on approved securities. Special facilities for Home Exchange.

Hongkong 18th October, 1914. [1168

Printed and Published by HENRY ADOLPHUS CARTWRIGHT, for THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS, LTD., at 10A, Des Vœux Road Central Victoria, Hongkong. London Office: 131, Fleet Street, E.C.